China weekly Review

密勒氏評論報

KOREA

BACKGROUND OF THE CIVIL WAR IN KOREA . . . **TAO WEI-LIEN**

THE PEOPLE MUST FIGHT FOR PEACE . . . . . **AN EDITORIAL**

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

NEW DIRECTION FOR ART
by HSIA LI

MAO TSE-TUNG'S SPEECH & TWO PPCC REPORTS

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LETTERS From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the China Weekly Review.

OLD IDEAS MUST GO

To the Editor:

I should like to report to you more about what I am studying and what I have learned from the chapter "Working People Build History," which I think will be of interest to your readers.

According to the viewpoint of historical materialism, our ancient Chinese proverb, "Hero creates the age" is an untrue idea. The truth is that the people create the age, and by people we mean the working masses. Any king or leader must depend upon the support of the huge peasant masses, or at least he cannot afford to arouse strong opposition. The so-called great man's wisdom and talent is entirely based on how much he is welcomed and supported by the people.

In studying Chinese history, we can see that what has caused the collapse of every dynasty has been the mass indignation of the peasants who by revolutionary means overthrow such exploitation.

After learning how the workers make history, it is necessary to renew our ideas in line with this viewpoint. We must rid ourselves of the old ideas of personal heroes and instead understand and learn from the masses.

WONG SZE-LIANG

Shanghai
July 1, 1950

TIENTSIN BUSINESS

To the Editor:

Following the conferences in Peking of the Foreign Trade Regulation Division in April, Tientsin private businessmen have been discussing their problems together with government representatives. They have formed themselves into groups, each representing roughly 20 firms. Groups represented include industry, trade and banking and one represents university professors. Customs, tax and transportation people all participate.

Members of the local private Import-Export Association have brought up many problems, including regulations on government loans to private enterprise, on purchase of foreign exchange, and the condition of such products as wool, leather and bristles from the interior. They suggested improvement in public testing services, perhaps by using college laboratory facilities. They also discussed price floors and ceilings, urging that these be maintained as realistic as possible.

Import-export trade volume in terms of US dollars is now two to three times that of pre-war years, one businessman with 20 years experience in the local market stated. This increased volume more than compensates for the narrower margin of profit on government orders which is the result of the keen competition among firms and of the painstaking responsibility the government takes in spending public funds, he said.

Trade with Japan is on the increase, while trade with England is particularly brisk. However, the failure of the US government to issue export licenses continues to hamper trade with the US. For instance, one firm has been trying to buy 2,000 specially fired bricks from the States but cannot get the export license. The American manufacturer says he can ship in lots of 50-70 bricks without a license. Such petty "business" just piles up cable expenses. The end result is that firms here are having to look more and more to other countries for the materials they desire.

M. V. P.

Tientsin
July 3, 1950

READERS' VIEW

To the Editor:

Beginning with the April 8th issue, the cover of the Review was changed, with six Chinese characters (每週評論報) printed in the upper right corner in a colored oblong. Each week, this is in a different color. Will you please tell me what meaning these different colors have?

I have read the letter from Mr. Y. P. Kiang, "A Dissatisfied Reader," in the June 10th issue. The writer is a friend of mine. I agree in the main with his suggestions, but I do not agree that stories, movies and plays have no interest for the readers. I think many readers are fond of reading translations of short stories and reviews of movies and plays. I like these because the English is usually easier to understand than the English used in other types of articles. Surely, an editor should consider the interests of all his readers.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng
July 1, 1950

(We thought that a little color would make the new cover more attractive. The only significance in the different colors is that the same color is used for the same week in each month for convenience in filing. We hope other readers will give us their opinions on the question of short story translations and criticisms of movies and plays.—*Editor*).

SHAMEFUL "FOURTH"

To the Editor:

This letter is written on July 4th, the day America celebrate its independence. This July 4th American men, airplanes, warships and armaments are being used in open aggression in Korea. Surely to those Americans still left who have not been submerged by the reams of false words put out by their press and the bombast blared forth by their radio, this anniversary of American independence is a day of shame.

Apparently unmindful of the desire for people of one nation to want their own kind of government, Washington's unholy trinity—Big Business, the military and the State Department can only think in terms of guns and bombs. Not only are these men bent on using the Korea incident as another nail in hammering home the inevitability of war to the American people, but they undoubtedly can use the "threat of war" to speed up their plans to rearm West Germany and the bankrupt capitalist democracies of western Europe. At home the "threat" can be used to intensify the already mad witch-hunts and union busting that have been going on since the end of the last war.

That the American government has been taken over bag and baggage by the military and the monopolists there is little doubt. America's open aggression in Korea is no isolated event but is part of a calculated plan to plunge the world into another world war. It is becoming more and more apparent that Truman, who has progressed from haberdasher to hot-war proponent, is bent on traveling the same road as did the erstwhile house-painter who turned military "genius," Hitler.

It is hard to disengage the meeting of American top-brass in Tokyo in the latter half of June from the South Korea attack on the North. Only for those, who through the US press and radio, have been bludgeoned into believing that America is rearming reaction throughout the world for maintaining world peace can the MacArthur-Dulles-Johnson-Bradley Tokyo meetings have no connection with the war in Korea. Surely so insignificant a pimple in history as Syngman Rhee would not have dared take any step unless he was assured of American backing, which he promtly received.

G. B. STOLK

Shanghai
July 4, 1950

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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THE PEOPLE MUST FIGHT FOR PEACE

ON June 25 civil war broke out in Korea. Within a matter of hours, the United States rushed aid to the Syngman Rhee regime which, since its inception, has owed its existence to American arms and money. Thus, what began as an internal struggle between the Democratic Korean People's Republic and the Republic of South Korea has now taken on international overtones.

The record of developments in Korea since the end of the Pacific War is contained in the accompanying article. Readers of this article, as well as those who have followed the news dispatches from Korea in recent years, are undoubtedly aware of the similarity between the struggle of the Korean people and that of the Chinese people.

American aid was lavished upon Chiang but the United States was unable to halt the march of the Chinese people to victory and freedom. Likewise, American aid to Korea will at most only delay the final outcome. While we may thus rest assured that the Korean people will prevail in their attempt to free their homeland from a foreign-supported internal despotism, there is a danger the United States may cause the conflict to spread beyond the borders of Korea and thereby be responsible for bringing death and destruction to many innocent people—including, very possibly, the American people. Even if the conflict is confined within Korea, the American government will still have to answer for its part in the slaughter.

* * *

BECAUSE of the tragedy which has already resulted from the US government's ill-advised actions and because of the threat of even greater tragedy which the immediate future may bring, it is imperative that all peace-loving people make their voices heard during these crucial days. We feel that the best contribution toward peace which the *Review* can make at this time is to provide readers with the actual facts of the situation. An informed public is always essential; today it is vital. A careful review of the events taking place in Korea since the morning of June 25 will show clearly who is for peace and who is threatening the peace.

Upon receipt of the news that Syngman Rhee's war adventure had miscarried, President Truman—on his own authority and without a full investigation of the situation—denounced North Korea as an aggressor and took the following steps: 1) Ordered General MacArthur to send arms to South Korea. 2) Ordered the US delegate to the UN to draft a resolution branding North Korea as a disturber of the peace. 3) Ordered American air and naval forces to go into action in support of Syngman Rhee. 4) Ordered American naval units to invade Chinese territorial waters and blockade the island of Taiwan to prevent its liberation by the PLA. 5) Ordered American troops sent to the Philippines and "aid" sent to French puppet Bao Dai in Indo-China. 6) Ordered American troops to take the field in Korea against the Korean People's Army.

It is significant to note that from the very beginning Truman unquestioningly accepted Syngman Rhee's version of the conflict. At no time did he show any signs of making an independent investigation.

This one-sided attitude was evident in the manner in which the Security Council was summoned to meet and in the way in which it handled the American resolution. Truman did not ask the Security Council to investigate the situation and then pass *a* resolution. He demanded that the Security Council immediately pass *his* resolution. The Council heard only one side of the story, that presented by the American delegate who proposed the pro-Rhee anti-North Korea resolution, which was, naturally, corroborated by a representative invited from South Korea. No representative from North Korea was heard, in fact North Korea was not even asked to state its side of the case. One might even say that the speed with which the US maneuvered its resolution through the Council prevented North Korea from presenting its views.

Another point which must be noted is the composition of the Security Council at the time the US resolution was introduced and passed. According to the rules by which the Security Council is governed, no resolution may be passed unless all of the big five permanent members—United States, Soviet Union, China, United Kingdom and France—are present and unanimously support the resolution. At the time the US resolution on Korea was passed the Soviet Union was not in attendance. In addition, the legal representative of China has not been admitted to the Security Council and the Chinese delegate now sitting on the Council represents only Chiang Kai-shek, an island chieftain with a tenuous grip on one small dot of land off the China coast.

There is no getting around the fact that two of the permanent members of the Security Council were not in attendance at the meeting which passed the resolution on Korea and therefore, by its own rules, the Security Council could not legally pass such a resolution.

Immediately following passage of this "resolution" by a "packed" Security Council, Truman ordered all-out American intervention in the Korean civil war and in the almost completed Chinese revolution. This intervention, he claimed, was being taken in support of the United Nations' resolution. However, even this illegal resolution did not call upon the United States to send ships and planes and men to help Syngman

Rhee in his attempt to suppress the Korean people. Nor did it even mention China, let alone ask the United States to jump into the midst of the Chinese civil war.

These acts were taken independently by Truman and have no sanction, either from the United Nations or from a full meeting of the American Congress. In view of the fact that Truman ordered arms sent to Syngman Rhee even before he ordered the American delegate to convene the UN Security Council we can see that these later moves were merely part of a pattern which developed from the moment hostilities broke out, rather than as a result of compliance with the "wishes" of the UN.

It thus becomes apparent that Truman is doing exactly what he wants to do and that he is attempting to utilize the cloak of the UN to cover activities which are fundamentally aggressive and which may, if unchecked, court war and disaster.

According to the decisions reached at the Cairo Conference and at Potsdam, Taiwan was to be returned to China following Japan's surrender. This was done and up to a few weeks ago Truman reminded questioners that he was on record as being opposed to any alteration in the island's status. Now, suddenly, Truman has baldly declared that the ultimate disposition of Taiwan must await the signing of a peace treaty with Japan. No matter how Truman may try, he cannot hide the fact that he has unilaterally denounced agreements which his government has signed with other powers. No matter how much Truman may talk of the necessity for supporting the United Nations, he cannot hide from the people of the world that, when it suits him, he is quite willing to make a sham and mockery of that organization.

* * *

AS we have pointed out on numerous past occasions, the United States, which once was the hope of the oppressed colonial peoples of Asia, has now become the biggest obstacle in their fight for freedom and independence. Truman has subordinated everything, even truth and logic and morality, to his short-sighted policy of waging a world-wide "cold war" with the Soviet Union. He has put the United States on record as approving of and supporting nearly every rotten, corrupt, feudal-fascist regime in Asia.

In China, in Korea, in Indo-China, in the Philippines, in Malaya and in Japan the United States now supports the forces of reaction, the forces which have been or are being repudiated and thrown out by the peoples of these countries. China proved that the American government could not turn back the clock, that when the people are on the march nothing can stop them. Taiwan will be liberated. Likewise, Korea will be liberated and Syngman Rhee will go the way of Chiang Kai-shek and the rest of the feudal and colonial lords of Asia will shortly follow.

While Truman cannot halt the historical trend in Asia, he may—and this is the immediate danger—bring a great deal of suffering to the people of Asia and America by his policy of aggressive intervention. This is what all peace-loving people in Asia, in America, in every country of the world, must guard against. The Stockholm appeal for peace is one immediate answer to Truman and his adventurous policy. Truman has reckoned without the people. Now is the time to sign the people's peace appeal. Now is the time for all to fight for peace.

25 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

Shanghai's International Character

July 4, 1925

Various stories are told regarding the development of the "international" character of Shanghai, some authorities attributing the first move to an American merchant-counsul who put up the American flag and claimed equal rights with the British in the administration of the place . . . Finally the foreigners permitted the Chinese to come in and occupy property, both sides finding the arrangement satisfactory. The Chinese got protection for their lives and property and the foreigners got good prices for their land—therefore the Chinese remained and gradually became the dominant factor from the standpoint of property and business. Today a Chinese cannot legally own land in the International Settlement, but they get around this by having friendly foreigners register the land in the names of foreigners in the various foreign consulates. It is commonly reported that more than 80 percent of the land in the International Settlement is now owned by Chinese.

US Exports to China

In the movements to China there is an equally distinct decline in many classes of goods produced in the factories of the United States. Out of 16 articles showing a fall off in the recent period (1924-25), 14 are manufactures, including cigarettes, iron and steel sheets, tin plate, wire and wire nails, copper, cotton cloth and automobiles. In the list of manufactures exported to Australia a large proportion show a decline, especially cotton manufactures, wire, kerosene, and other classes of manufactures which were supplied in pre-war years by the manufacturers of Europe.

10 Years Ago in *The China Weekly Review*

Preparing to Add the East Indies

July 6, 1940

So getting down to very specific brass tacks, the Netherlands East Indies are today an area of more vital concern to the United States than any other in the world outside the Americas themselves. They are the key to the Western Pacific; and historically—as well as by the geographic determinant of history,—our predominant destiny has ever been westward. The Pacific rather than the Atlantic is our ocean; and a Genghis Khan or a Hitler over Europe is of much less consequence to the Americas than a Hideyoshi or a Konoye over the Western Pacific. Instead of giving up the Philippines, we should prepare to add the East Indies to them—unless, which is most unlikely, they can be kept in a neutralized position where they are as much ours as anyone else's.

From a sound American viewpoint, the East Indies have been in the past merely a fabulously profitable commercial enterprise for the Dutch, while both economically and politically they are the most strategic part of the Western Pacific for the United States—far more so than the Philippines.

From "America and the East Indies" by Wilbur Burton

Loyal Chinese Crew

The Kwang Yuan, 28-year-old tramp three-master, which sailed from Chefoo three years ago, is still anchored in San Francisco harbor, according to an article in Time, May 27. . . When the ship finally reached San Francisco there was a near riot on board when the Chinese crew discovered that the "Chinese" company which had bought the Kwang Yuan, was a camouflaged Japanese outfit which placed three Japanese officers aboard and proceeded to load the ship with scrap-iron destined for an Osaka company. After considerable fighting the Japanese officers charged the Chinese crew with mutiny, but the Chinese consul-general was granted legal jurisdiction over the boat as it flew the Chinese flag. He placed Chan and Wang in command and they are still in command of the Kwang Yuan, which was described as having its deck covered with rust and its hull with barnacles.

Background of the Civil War in Korea

ON the morning of June 25 civil war broke out between the Korean Democratic People's Republic (North Korea) and the Republic of South Korea. In view of the fact that the United States has openly intervened on the side of South Korea, the conflict has taken on particularly serious aspects and constitutes a serious threat to the peace of Asia, and, perhaps, the entire world.

There are two versions of how the conflict started. The South Korean regime claims it was attacked, while North Korea states that the fighting began when South Korean forces launched an all-out invasion across the border. While we have no doubts as to where the blame rests, we recognize that there is some confusion in certain circles about this point. Therefore, the *Review* is printing in the following columns a chronological account of events in Korea from the time of the country's liberation from the Japanese up to the outbreak of hostilities which, it is felt, will give readers ample material from which to judge the situation. This review of background events in Korea was written by Mr. Tao Wei-lien, a frequent contributor to the *Review*.—Editor.

* * *

WHEN the Japanese surrendered in 1945, the troops of the Soviet Union, which were rapidly advancing through China's Northeastern provinces, and the troops of the United States, which were already embarked for the invasion of Japan's home islands, were faced with the problem of scrapping their battle plans and reaching agreement on how they could rapidly redeploy their forces in order to accept the Japanese surrender as quickly and efficiently as possible.

In the case of Korea, it was agreed that American forces would land from the sea in the south, while Soviet troops would cross overland and occupy the northern portion of the Korean peninsula. For purposes of administration, a dividing line was set at the 38th parallel.

No Agreement

Following the disarming and repatriation of the Japanese troops in Korea, talks were begun between the two occupying forces as to how best they could arrange for the establishment of a democratic Korean government so that the Soviet and American troops could be withdrawn. Despite conversations lasting some three years, no agreement was reached. At one stage a committee was formed to consult various democratic Korean bodies, but the Soviet and American members were unable to agree upon which bodies to consult.

Actually, at the time of the Japanese surrender local citizens' or people's committees sprang up all over Korea and began to assume the functions of government. While these bodies were allowed to carry on in North Korea, the US authorities in South Korea frowned upon the idea and, instead of attempting to find an internal basis for a government, turned to a number of Korean exiles who were brought back from China and America to form the nucleus of a civilian administration. These Korean exiles were virtually all anti-communists and thus were politically more acceptable to the American authorities than were those liberals and leftists and communists who formed the bulk of the Korean underground during the long Japanese occupation.

Two Koreas

Thus, there arose two Koreas. Talk about unification continued, however, for quite some time. The United States, finding that it could not persuade the Soviets to accept the Syngman Rhee regime which it was establishing in South Korea, appealed to the United Nations to support its case. The Soviet occupation authorities finally suggested that since no agreement seemed possible, both Soviet and American troops be withdrawn and the whole matter be left for a decision by the Korean people.

The United States declined to consider this proposal and persuaded the UN to send a commission to Korea to support its position. After repeating their suggestion a number of times, the Soviet authorities evacuated their troops from North Korea and left the government in the hands of the people. In South Korea Syngman Rhee, enjoying the support and patronage of the American Army, busily set about building his political machine.

Finally, an election was held—supervised by the United Nations Commission—which Syngman Rhee's political machine had little difficulty in winning. Once his regime had been validated by an "election," Rhee began to disclose his basically reactionary and aggressive policy. While the Americans still gave at least lip service to the idea of a peaceful unification of the country, Rhee breathed fire. As early as June 16, 1947, Rhee publicly declared that a "government in which some communists participate would never succeed." Gradually, he began to talk about unification through war rather than through elections. At a meeting with two members of the UN Commission, Rhee told them not to worry too much about peaceful unification. "If we get enough arms from the United States, we'll easily conquer the North."

From North Korea came a steady stream of reports telling of economic rehabilitation, of the people's participation in cultural and political work, of agrarian reform, and so on.

From South Korea came a steady stream of reports telling of arrests of "dissidents," of worsening inflation, of corruption and inefficiency in high government circles and of a general trend toward chaos.

In late October of 1948 one of the first large-scale rebellions took place in the south against the Rhee government. Soldiers mutinied and joined the oppressed peasants in raising the standard of revolt. Rhee labeled it a "communist insurrection" and called out his troops to put it down, which they finally succeeded in doing, but not without some difficulty. From that time on, guerilla warfare raged on an increasing scale in various parts of the south.

During the same month the United States released some figures on the aid which it had given Rhee in an attempt to help him stabilize the country's economy. US$250,000,000, the State Department said, had been spent on relief and rehabilitation so far, while plans were then being made for the spending of at least an additional US$115,000,000. The US was also planning to give Rhee miscellaneous material valued at US$7,070,000 and various capital improvements of a value of more than US$32,000,000 and some surplus military goods.

Rhee found it increasingly necessary to keep a tight grip on the South Korean press. On October 18, 1948, his information director told foreign correspondents that the government planned no legislation which would restrict free collection and distribution of news in Korea. However, he admitted that a number of newspapermen were then in jail, but explained that they had been arrested under very old laws which would be repealed as soon as possible.

A few months later Rhee's police chief arrested six Korean reporters on "suspicion of being communists." However, it was subsequently learned that shortly before their arrests the men had been warned by a government official to stop asking the government "embarrassing questions."

Unity Campaign

By the spring of 1949 conditions in South Korea were worsening, both politically and economically. In North Korea the Korean United Democratic Fatherland Front was formed on June 27 and began to propagandize for the peaceful unification of the country. This call found ready listeners in Rhee's bankrupt police state of South Korea and political unrest increased. A number of national assembly members boycotted the organization and Rhee found it necessary to arrest some of the more outspoken members who insisted upon agitating for country-wide elections. Prisons were filled and special detention camps were constructed to hold the overflow.

On June 7, the US made another attempt to bolster the South's sagging economy with a request to Congress by President Truman for an additional grant of US$150,000,000 for economic aid. In asking for the money, Truman said, ". . . continuation of assistance is of great importance to the successful achievement of the foreign policy aims of the United States. . ."

During the summer and fall of 1949 Rhee began experiencing increasing difficulty with his armed forces, whose morale was not too good

and whose depredations alienated them from the people. The campaign for peaceful unification was having its effect, as were reports of the positive progress made in economic and cultural lines in the North. Inflation grew worse and life in the South became more difficult. While additional American dollars were pumped into the economy, Rhee's partnership with America also had its disadvantages. In return for US aid he had to treat American imports leniently. As a result of the flood of US goods which followed each American loan, South Korea's factories began to close and unemployment increased dangerously. In the industrial center of Yung Dyng Po only five percent of the industry was in operation.

Police State

By the spring of this year, conditions were getting out of hand. More and more Rhee began to rely upon his army and police force to keep order. A number of officials in the government began openly calling for war against the North, claiming that all of the South's ills were due to "agitators" and that the country could not solve its problems until it was unified—under the leadership of Rhee—by force. Increasing sums of money were lavished upon the army and police and conscription was begun in the countryside.

In April, the United States began to lose patience and the State Department, (on April 7) issued a sharp rebuke to Rhee, warning that he might lose American military and economic aid unless he stabilized the country's "inflationary economy" and held elections in May. The State Department note charged the South Korean government with failure to understand the seriousness of its financial problem and "an unwillingness to take the drastic measures required to curb the growing inflation." It also declared that the holding of elections immediately was just as urgent as anti-inflation measures. When Rhee announced this news in the National Assembly, he was greeted by angry shouts from the deputies.

Increasingly Rhee and his small clique of followers found themselves isolated from the people. Even the assembly members were becoming difficult to control as the bankruptcy of Rhee's policies became increasingly evident and as he was gradually exposed as an American puppet. Despite the internal criticism, Rhee declared that—in deference to the State Department request—he had decided to hold elections on May 25 instead of in November as had originally been planned.

Meanwhile, the US program for training and arming Rhee's troops was continued at an expanding pace. The 500 American officers and men left behind when the US Army withdrew were placed in strategic spots thoughout the South Korean military machine, from the Ministry of National Defense at the top to regimental and even battalion level at the bottom. In April General MacArthur announced the inauguration of an additional military assistance plan whereby the US Army in Japan would train Korean officers.

Apparently the program was believed moving along "satisfactorily," since on June 5 the foreign press carried an interview with the commanding general of the American military mission who was quoted as saying: "In Korea the American taxpayer has an army that is a fine watchdog over the investments placed in this country and a force that represents maximum results at minimum cost." The advisory group, he said, was a "living demonstration of how intelligent and intensive investment of 500 combat-hardened American men and officers can train 100,000 people who will do the shooting for you."

Describing the work of the American military mission, he continued:

"If you are going to train a foreign army you must make up your mind to have a big enough staff to have Americans at every level, including battalion. I have at least 13 or 14 Americans with each division. They work with the Korean officers, they live right there with them at the front—the 38th parallel—and stay with them in battles and in periods of rest."

The significance of this interview cannot be over-emphasized. It revealed that the South Korean army had already been engaged in "battles" at the "front," and it revealed that American troops were participating in these battles. This interview, it should be noted, was published on June 5, just 20 days before the outbreak of full scale hostilities.

According to one American newspaperman who visited South Korea last year, the American plan was to build a first line army of 100,000 men with trained reserves of 200,000, plus organized youth groups of more than 1,000,000. These forces were in addition to a small navy, supplied with American warships, and an air force equipped with American planes.

Criticism Grows

By May of this year conditions were getting out of hand, despite the rapid strengthening of the police and military forces. The economy continued to deteriorate. On May 25 the *Washington Post*, taking stock of the situation, demanded: "It is more important than ever that the Koreans be given to understand that the granting of this aid is conditioned not on mere anti-communist pronouncements, but on continued measures to put their own house in order."

The event which apparently decided Syngman Rhee and his advisers on a policy of immediate war was the outcome of the May 25 elections. Partially because of the widespread dissatisfaction with Rhee and the United States, and partially because of the North Korean appeal for nation-wide elections aimed at securing peaceful unification of the country, Rhee's party was soundly defeated at the polls.

The defeat became even more significant in view of the fact that police and troops were called out on election day to "supervise" the balloting and to "prevent any disturbances." Despite such precautions, which included the arrest of 112 political figures, including 30 candidates, on the eve of the elections, the South Korean people voted in a whole new set of assemblymen. Independent candidates won 127 of the 209 seats, while the largest organized political group, the anti-Rhee Democratic Nationalists, won 23 seats. Rhee's party, which controlled the old assembly, won only 22 seats in the elections.

Although the election returns repudiated his policies, Rhee, as president of the government and as chief of the armed forces, attempted to maintain his grip by intensified repression. Meanwhile the North Korean appeal for peaceful unification, broadcast daily over the radio, aroused increasing response. However, South Korea's government ignored the appeal for as long as it could. Finally, on June 10 the United Nations Commission announced that if the South Korean government would not respond to the invitation to send delegates to the border to discuss peace, the commission would dispatch a delegate.

No Compromise

Rhee's answer was characteristic. An *Associated Press* dispatch from Seoul on June 10 reported: "Chai Byung Kuk, South Korea Army chief of staff, threatened to treat as 'traitors' sympathizer' any Korean who answered North Korea's radioed invitation. The only course left open for the puppet North Korean regime, Chai said, is to surrender."

Despite the antagonistic attitude of the South Korean government, *Reuter* reported that the North Korean government continued its appeal, proposing unification of the country under a single, unified legislature sitting in South Korea. It proposed that leaders of both North and South Korea meet near the 38th parallel to discuss and agree upon procedures for holding elections to this unified legislature.

On June 11 a member of the United Nations Commission succeeded in crossing the "no-man's land" at the 38th parallel despite the fact that the South Korean border forces provoked a gun duel with opposing outposts just as the UN delegate started across the border.

On Monday, June 12, a press agency dispatch from Seoul described the outcome of this meeting: "South Korean police have arrested three emissaries of the North Korean government who crossed the 38th parallel to contact South Korean political leaders. The emissaries said they had come to arrange a nation-wide election and unification of the

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An Interview with Liu Kai-chu

New Direction for Art

MORE than three months ago, Liu Kai-chu (劉開渠), the famous Chinese sculptor, went to Warsaw to attend the Poland Plastic Art Conference. After the conference, he spent two months in visiting various places in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He also witnessed the great processions of May 1 (Labor Day) in Moscow, and the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia in Prague. Then, on June 14, he returned to the National College of Fine Arts in Hangchow, of which he is now the president.

* * *

It was a Sunday morning when I found him in his one-room dormitory which is shared with his wife and three little daughters. He, a man in his forties, is the most successful Chinese sculptor of modern times. His sculpture, "The Family of Workers and Peasants" (工農之家) is known to almost everyone connected with art circles in China. His wife, Chen Lina (程麗娜), is a painter.

"I have several impressions which I would like foreigners to hear about," said Mr. Liu with a smile. "Some of them have been published in Chinese newspapers and magazines; some have not yet appeared in print."

At first, he gave a description of the Poland Plastic Art Conference. The conference was convened to criticize the contents of the First Post-Liberation National Art Exhibition of Poland. Among those present were representatives from six foreign countries: the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of Hungary, the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Rumania. The conference continued for three days, April 14—16, and many problems of art were enthusiastically discussed. The Polish artists promised to discard the old formalism and to study Marx-Leninism.

At the same time, an art exhibition was held. There were more than 600 exhibits, the work of over 280 Polish artists. Most of the pictures depict the lives of the workers, peasants, and soldiers and the rehabilitation of Warsaw. The oil paintings "Demonstration," "The Fighting Jews" and "Going to Work," and the sculptures "Going to School" and "Defending Peace" are the best works. These creative works showed conditions in new Poland and the value of the people's art.

"The conference convinced me more than ever that realism is the only truth of art," said Mr. Liu. "Every work of art belongs to its age. Only the art of formalism does not. We find no difference between the works of a Chinese 'impressionist' and the works of a French impressionist. Both can express nothing except the changes of light and colors. Such art is despised by us now."

Mr. Liu then said we Chinese need an art which is realistic and healthy. It should have the special characteristics of our people. That is to say, we should paint and sculpture in a "Chinese way" not in a "foreign way." "Of course, we should not blindly imitate the art of ancient China," he explained. "Foreigners usually admire our old civilization, such as the art of the Tang Dynasty. Some foreign artists have even found inspiration in what they call 'oriental art.'

"By this I do not mean they have no right to like our old civilization. We ourselves like it and value it, too. But ancient art is so far removed from us now, that it no longer represents 'modern Chinese' in form nor does it express modern Chinese thought. Have you ever seen a modern Chinese dressed in the clothes of the Tang Dynasty? Therefore, we should discard the defects and weakness of our ancient art. We only accept its merits after subjecting it to criticism.

"All the artists in the world should paint or sculpture in the ways of their own peoples," continued Mr. Liu. "The art of the world is like a great garden in which grow numerous flowers. The art of one country is like a rose. The art of another country is like a lily. And so with the arts of the other countries. When all these flowers are put together, it makes a magnificent show. None of us would be interested if the flowers in that garden were all of the same kind—that is if all art were the art of the school of Paris."

* * *

MR. Liu talked of his early years (1929—1933) in Europe. "One day in Paris I dropped into a café. As soon as I sat down at a table and ordered a glass of lemonade, the other customers who spoke with Anglo-Saxon accents and were seated next to me, stood up and went away. They frowned at me as if they were saying. 'You a yellow-faced Chinese, are not worthy to sit with us!' I could not drink that lemonade, because I was deeply hurt.

"Later, in the spring of 1933, I visited the Sistine Chapel in Rome. As I stood before the frescos of Michael Angelo and Raphael, I heard a 'lady-like' woman spit. She was just passing in front of me. No doubt, she thought that I was not worthy to visit such a noble place, because I was a member of a race 'inferior' (as she thought) to hers. You know how unhappy I am whenever I think of these moments. They are two things which I can never forget. They made me skeptical toward foreigners for a long time. I still had such a prejudice before I went to Poland this year.

"But after that trip, my prejudice has gone," he said. "What I saw abroad again changed my view. The enthusiastic help of the Russians, the Poles, and the Czechs deeply impressed me. For instance, in Chita, I wanted to go to the airfield, but I did not know where it was and was unable to ask since I know no Russian. I spoke in French to a passing Russian. He did not understand me which greatly embarrassed us both. Suddenly, I had an idea. I drew an airplane on a piece of paper and said to him, 'Mo-s-cow. Mo-s-cow.' He nodded and picked up my case. There were many books in my case, gifts of the Art Association of China to Polish art circles. The case was so heavy that the Russian had to change hands from time to time. But he would not let me take it myself. We ran to the airfield. By the time we arrived, he was dripping with perspiration.

"I was received with heart-warming welcome everywhere. The people of the countries I visited call the people of new China 'Mao Tse-tung!' Mao Tse-tung is great, therefore, they think the Chinese people are also great.

"After the close of the conference," Mr. Liu went on to say, "I left Warsaw for Moscow. At a railway station near the border of the Soviet

"The Family of Workers and Peasants" (1945) by Liu Kai-chu, China's leading sculptor. *Photo by Wars.*

Union, I had to wait for the Soviet train and for examination at the custom house. Hwa Chun-wu (華君武), China's other representative to the Poland Plastic Art Conference, was with me. We were both very thirsty, but neither of us had money for a cup of tea. We could do nothing except look at each other. There was a Czech youth sitting opposite, who asked us in French what we wanted: money or anything else? At first, we were ashamed to tell him that we had not a single ruble with which to buy tea, but a little later, our thirst had so increased, that I was forced to tell him our situation. The young man immediately gave us ten rubles. 'We are comrades,' said he, 'It is our duty to help each other.'

"The display of internationalism made me forget I was in foreign countries," said Mr. Liu. "We Chinese representatives are highly respected by every foreigner. On May 1, huge crowds at the Red Square cried to us, 'Long live Mao Tse-tung!' At the Poland Plastic Art Conference, of the representatives from the new democratic countries I was the first to speak. This is what I myself witnessed in the past months. It has swept away all my suspicions toward foreigners. Without a doubt the noble idea for which we have searched so long has been realized at last. As the old Chinese saying puts it, 'All men are brothers.'

"Such universal love does not exist in the capitalist world in which we only find 'racial prejudice.'"

* * *

MR. Liu said that on April 20, he visited a former Nazi concentration camp and a man-killing factory some 200 kilometers from Warsaw. After the fall of Germany, the Red Army found 7,000 kilograms of women's hair in the ruins of that camp. Part of the man-killing factory was built underground. The prisoners were sent there by train. As soon as they entered the door of the factory, they were forced to take a bath in the underground rooms. The Germans said they were too "dirty." So they were all stripped naked. Then, the door to the subway would be closed, and through flues the Nazis pumped gas into the supposed "bath." Within ten minutes, all 2,000 bathers died. Four large "corpse-burning furnaces" were built in 1943. From 1941 to the end of the war in Europe, 5,000,000 people were massacred in this factory.

"Today, five years later, the concentration camp and the man-killing factory still haunt the visitors like a nightmare," Mr. Liu concluded. "But there are still warmongers who attempt to stir up World War III. Therefore, all peace-loving people in the world must unite, we must affix our names to the peace appeal. This is a powerful weapon with which to stop such shameless massacres."

— *HSIA LI*

Chinese People Denounce US Aggression

Active intervention of US forces in the Korean civil war, the despatch of the US 7th Fleet to Formosa, and the promise of more US military aid to the Philippines and Bao Dai in Indo-China, have aroused widespread indignation in China. On June 27th Truman announced that he had ordered air and naval forces under General MacArthur to help Syngman Rhee, and the 7th Fleet to help Chiang Kai-shek forestall any attack on Taiwan. This announcement of US armed intervention in Asian affairs was vigorously condemned the next day by the Central People's Government Council in Peking. All democratic parties and groups of China have come out in support of the government's firm stand against the "aggressive moves" of the US government.

* * *

AT the Government Council meeting in Peking, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, referring to the despatch of the 7th Fleet to Taiwan, termed Truman's statement and the actions of the US Navy "armed aggression against the territory of China, and total violation of the United Nations Charter." He said that the civil war launched by Rhee was instigated by the US and that it constituted "a further act of intervention by American imperialism in the affairs of Asia."

Chairman Mao Tse-tung spoke at the same meeting, pointing out that "the affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the people of the respective countries themselves, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia themselves, and not by the United States.

"Truman stated on January 5th this year that America would refrain from interfering in Taiwan," he continued. "Now he himself proves that this statement was false. . . ." Chairman Mao concluded by calling upon all the people of China and the world to unite and prepare to defeat any provocation by American imperialism.

The Peking *People's Daily* analyzed Truman's statement in an editorial published on June 29th. Quoting Truman's claim that "the determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations," the editorial said that this violated the Cairo Declaration, which stated that Formosa should be restored to China, and the Potsdam Proclamation, which reaffirmed this decision.

In fact, continued the editorial, Taiwan was restored to China after the Japanese surrender, which Truman admitted on January 5th, saying that "the US has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory." The State Department reaffirmed this statement on February 9th, the editorial continued, and as late as June 23rd Acheson "reiterated that Truman's statement on January 5th was still in force. Now Truman has proved that on January 5 he was a trickster, and on June 27th, a thief."

The Peace Congress Committee commented that the military acts of the US Government are "criminal acts against the national liberation movements of the Philippines and Viet-Nam peoples. . . . Taiwan, a sacred part of China, will surely be liberated; the Korean people will certainly win liberation; and the oppressed peoples of the East will undoubtedly win emancipation." The statement concluded with a pledge to support the struggle "for the liberation of Taiwan and the rest of China."

The All-China Federation of Labor pointed out that Chiang's KMT had been "knocked out" by the Chinese people and the working class, and that a like fate awaited any direct encroachment by the US on the interests of the Chinese people.

The chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Governing League, Hsieh Hsueh-hung, said that the appearance of the 7th Fleet in the Straits of Taiwan was one of a recent series of imperialist actions which were "long planned at the conspirators' headquarters in the White House." She termed Truman the "ringleader" of the conspirators.

In Shanghai, writers and actors, as well as the workers of the French Tramway Company and the seamen's union, protested the US actions. Lin Yung-yu, of the National Christian Council of China, said that America's aggressive action menaced the peace of mankind. He added, "we have every confidence in consolidating world lasting peace by smashing the aggressive warmaker—US imperialism; for mighty . . . is the people's force. . . ."

Other groups adding their voices to the chorus of condemnation of America's action were the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Democratic National Construction Association, the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, and the Democratic League. The latter stated, "After telling its puppet, Syngman Rhee, to launch the civil war in Korea, American imperialism, using this as a pretext, joins in the fighting." The League said in conclusion, "We, the Chinese people, give our unanimous support to the call issued by our government on June 28th, and firmly join hands with the people of the world who love peace and democracy so that we may give effective answer to the American imperialist warmakers."

China and the Japanese Peace Treaty

As main victim of Japanese aggression, China insists upon participating in Japanese peace treaty. Writer views US actions in Japan and Korea as threat to Asia's peace.

THE ominous turn which events have taken in the Pacific are of immediate concern to China. US intervention in Korea and Taiwan, the strengthening of US military forces in the Philippines, the increased flow of military supplies to France and her puppet regime in Indo-China, and Commonwealth moves in Malaya, make up a rather complete picture of aggression in Asia.

But not quite complete. These events also foreshadow a US attempt to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan. Such a move has been discussed with growing frequency in the Western press. It now seems clear that the US, which did not hesitate to violate the United Nations Charter in intervening in Korea without the consent of China and the Soviet Union—two permanent members of the Security Council—and which has declared its intention of withholding Taiwan from China in violation of the Potsdam Declaration, will not hesitate now to violate other agreements with her wartime allies if it suits her interest to conclude a separate peace with Japan.

These developments come at a time when China marks the 13th anniversary of Japanese aggression on her mainland. In understanding why no such peace would be valid without China it is worthwhile reviewing some of the important milestones in Sino-Japanese relations.

* * *

Beginning of Aggression

FIFTY-FIVE years ago, because of her disastrous defeat by Japan, China was forced to sign the humiliating Treaty of Shimonoseki. By the terms of this treaty China had to recognize the independence of Korea, to cede to Japan Taiwan and the Pescadores Islands, as well as to pay the huge indemnity of 200,000,000 taels. In addition China was forced to grant Japan special trading and commercial privileges.

In order to pay this indemnity, China, which hitherto had been free from foreign debts, was forced to obtain loans abroad—the Franco-Russian Loan of 1895 and the Anglo-German loans of 1896 and 1898. As security she was forced to pledge the country's customs' revenue. This was the first step leading to further foreign encroachment, resulting finally in virtual loss of control of the customs by China.

The commercial concessions included the granting to Japan of the right to establish factories in China. This right was extended to other foreign powers through the most favored nation clauses of their treaties and thus enabled British, Americans and other foreign nationals to set up factories which, because of extra-territorial privileges, doomed China's own industrial efforts from the very beginning.

The Treaty of Shimonoseki thus opened the way for the scramble for concessions and the division of China into spheres of influence by the imperialist powers.

During the course of this past half century Japan has demonstrated time and again her predatory intentions toward China. "Incidents" followed one another with appalling regularity, culminating in China's heroic War of Resistance against Japan's final, all-out attempt to turn the whole country into a vassal state. This eight years' struggle, which in its latter stage became merged with the second world war, cost China the loss of an estimated minimum of 15,000,000 killed, 60,000,000 made homeless and uncounted injured. Thousands of factories were destroyed, while wealth running into hundreds of millions of dollars and ranging all the way from agricultural and mineral raw materials to gold and silver and priceless art treasures was looted by the Japanese.

Seeds of World War II

History has shown that the seeds of World War II were sown in Mukden on the night of September 18, 1931, when the Japanese militarists created an "incident" and used it as an excuse for invading the northeastern provinces. We also know that the real beginning of the second World War started with the shots fired at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) on July 7, 1937, when Japan launched her all out attack against China.

Because of our past experience with Japan, we Chinese feel that the Japanese problem cannot be solved unless our fears are allayed, unless our basic desires for security safeguards are met. A peace treaty cannot be signed until Japan is totally demilitarized and democratized, and in the drawing up of any peace treaty China must be heard.

* * *

LET us see how China is likely to stand on some of the issues which should be brought up for discussion before the peace conference.

First, we demand an overall peace treaty in accordance with the "Anti-Aggression Declaration" signed by 26 members of the United Nations on New Year's day 1942. Second, we demand the drafting of a peace treaty with Japan in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Potsdam Declaration, part of which reads as follows:

> There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest and irresponsible militarism (Article 6).
>
> Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth (Article 7).
>
> In accordance with the Cairo Declaration, Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine (Article 8).
>
> Stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals. . . . The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people (Article 10).
>
> Japanese shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparations in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war (Article 11).

On the basis of these principles, we insist upon the complete destruction of Japan's military forces and of her war potential. In addition there must be a basic change in the Japanese mentality.

The source from which militarism in Japan derives its spiritual force and authority over the rank and file of the people is the peculiar attitude of the Japanese toward their emperor. No Chinese will believe that democracy in Japan is possible unless the emperor system is abolished or at least changed much more radically than has been the case so far.

The limits of Japan's territorial sovereignty as stated in the Cairo Declaration and reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration must be observed. The Japanese have already indicated that they desire to reacquire the Liuchius (also known as the Ryukyu Archipelago), a chain of small islands to the south of Japan proper and lying off the China coast, which include Okinawa. It has also been reported in the press that some Japanese have gone on record as asking for a plebiscite in the Northeast (Manchuria) and on Taiwan. Such an attitude shows how lightly the Japanese regard the Cairo Declaration.

Japan's Economic Level

The United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan, announced on September 22, 1945, stated: "The Japanese people shall be offered the opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met." But what is the yardstick for measuring and establishing the economic and industrial level of Japan?

There have been various suggestions, but the one most usually referred to in the press proposes that the industrial level should be set at the 1930-34 figure.

Such a level is not only unnecessarily high, but is dangerous. It was during the early 'thirties that Japan grabbed the Northeast and began building the war machine that was to overrun all of East Asia within a decade. In 1930-31, for instance, Japan was able not only to maintain her internal economy but to support military, naval and air forces capable of invading and conquering Manchuria.

An examination of Japan's import-export statistics for the period 1930-1940 will show that the bulk of her exports did not go to pay for imports vital to her home economy, but rather were spent for war materials. In 1935, for instance, Japan exported manufactured products valued at some Yen 2,200,000,000. Large portions of this sum were expended for foreign scrap iron and other war materials. Her rice imports during the year were valued at only Yen 540,000,000 and it should be noted that rice was the main commodity needed for the home economy.

Most Chinese believe that the industrial level of 1930-34 is far in excess of what may reasonably be called the "peaceful requirements" of the Japanese people. It is impossible not to conclude that setting an industrial level for Japan on the basis of the conditions prevailing in 1930-34 gives her a considerable war potential.

Note must also be taken of Japan's merchant marine. The United States is reported to be suggesting that Japanese shipping be maintained at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons. However, it is our view that these figures are entirely too high. It is important for us to recall that Japanese shipping totaled 3,000,000 tons in 1931, the year Japan invaded the Northeast; and 4,000,000 tons in 1937, the year Japan manufactured the "Lukouchiao Incident" and began her war of aggression against China; and 6,000,000 tons in 1942, just after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. From these figures we can see that Japan was adding to her merchant fleet at a rate of about 300,000 tons per year.

According to advices from Tokyo, the Japanese are today talking of constructing 400,000 tons annually. Thus, we can see that the Japanese are desirous of increasing their merchant marine at a rate even above that when they were preparing for their greatest military adventures. How, if they are peacefully inclined, can they justify such a heavy shipbuilding program?

* * *

Sino-Soviet Common Policy

ALMOST five years have elapsed since Japan's capitulation. The peoples of China and the Soviet Union are hoping for the early conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan so that the state of war may be terminated, the Japanese people freed from the lurking threats of war and so that the peace of the Far East may be safeguarded from any threat of a revival of Japanese imperialism.

Both China and the Soviet Union "have no intention of enslaving the Japanese people or destroying the Japanese nation" (Potsdam Declaration). Both want to conclude at the earliest possible date a peace treaty with Japan based on the Potsdam principles. Both, however, insist upon the demilitarization and democratization of Japan.

Without demilitarization the Japanese people will never be able to free themselves from the bondage of militarism and, consequently, peace in the Far East will be most unlikely. Without democratization, there will be no guarantee for Japan's thorough demilitarization and the Japanese people will not be able to rid themselves of the ruthless exploitation and the falsified education fostered by the old ruling class, which prevented the Japanese people from developing politically and culturally.

By the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, "Both contracting parties undertake in the spirit of mutual agreement to strive for the earliest conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan jointly with other powers which were allies during the second world war." It is thus very clear that it is the common policy of China and the USSR to proceed as speedily as possible with the negotiations for a peace treaty with Japan in conjunction with other Allied Powers. They are flatly opposed to the idea of a so-called separate peace.

But the greatest obstacle barring the way to the early conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan is America's imperialistic policy in the Far East. The list of America's aggressive acts during the post-VJ Day years has been growing month by month.

Support of the feudal-fascist Chiang Kai-shek in China, installation of an American puppet regime in the Philippines, support for British colonialism in Malaya, fostering of reaction in Japan, establishment of a would-be Chiang in the person of Syngman Rhee in Korea, support of Bao Dai, the French puppet, in Indo-China, are all indications of America's real intentions in Asia.

In not one single instance has the United States lent its support to a popular movement. In every instance the United States has supported and aided the enemies of the people.

No matter to which country of the Pacific we turn, we can see the handiwork of America's aggressive, imperialistic policy. However, it is America's actions in Japan which pose the biggest threat to the peace, aside, of course, from the present developments in Korea which we shall discuss later on.

MacArthur has preserved all the existing Japanese airfields and has even built new ones, destroying fertile rice fields in the process, under the pretext of "rehabilitation." Yokosuka, near Yokohama, is now one of the largest American naval bases in the Pacific and can accommodate even the largest warships.

The zaibatsu, who collaborated closely with the militarists before and during the war, have not been suppressed. Such concerns as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Kuhara, Okura and Yasuda, though in name disbanded, are in fact carrying on as usual. Not one Japanese industrialist was included among the war criminals of the first order!

The Japanese armament industries are being nursed back to life. By December 1949 the country's metal industry had reached a production figure 108.7 percent above the 1932-36 level, the machine tool industry was operating at 101.3 percent, while the chemical industry was back to 91.7 percent. It is significant that industries such as these, which provide the basic materials for war, are almost without exception showing a much faster recovery than those whose products are less vital for a war machine.

In addition, MacArthur is releasing the convicted war criminals in wholesale lots. Nothing more clearly demonstrates America's plans for the future of Japan than the fact that while MacArthur is releasing from jail those convicted of responsibility for Japan's war of conquest, he is at the same time ordering the purging and arrest of leading members of the Japanese Communist Party.

As aptly pointed out by one foreign observer three years ago, "Once our (American) policy was that Japan must be weak so that she would never menace us, now it seems our policy is that she must be strong so that she will menace someone." (See "Storm Warning in Japan" by David Conde in April 18, 1947, *China Weekly Review*).

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Development in Korea

THE most recent evidence of America's aggressive intentions is her undeclared war against the Korean people and her audacious interference in China's internal affairs vis a vis Taiwan.

American naval and air forces and soldiers have gone into action in Korea, while Truman has announced that the American 7th Fleet is to patrol the straits separating Taiwan from the mainland in order to "forestall" an anticipated PLA crossing to liberate the island.

The implications of these war-like moves are immense and the whole situation in Asia has become most tense. That there is no justification for these aggressive acts goes without saying and is readily apparent to all. It is also hardly necessary to point out that these moves will not halt the course of events, either in Korea or as regards Taiwan.

However, they have served to tear the last shreds from America's mask and she is now exposed before the eyes of the world in her complete nakedness as the leading aggressor nation of today. In a manner of speaking, America has rendered a service to the cause of the people's democracies in that she has now unmistakably disclosed her real intentions. From now on no one will be fooled.

* * *

IT is now just 13 years since Japan launched her aggressive war against China on July 7, 1937. The second world war showed clearly that the aggressors cannot subdue the people. However, the imperialist camp, led by the United States, seems not to have learned this lesson and is even now courting a new war.

After years of internal strife and resistance to foreign aggression, the Chinese people ardently desire peace so that they can concentrate even more fully upon the tasks of building a new nation. While we desire and need peace, our years of resistance against internal tyranny and external aggression have taught us that if we are to have peace we must be determined to defend it with all our strength. This we are prepared to do.

— *C. Y. W. MENG*

CHINA AFFAIRS

NATIONAL

Trade Union Law

NEW CHINA's trade union law has been promulgated and prescribes the legal status, duties and responsibilities of unions throughout the nation. According to the Shanghai *Giefang Rhbao*, the new law will enable "the working class of the entire country to become better organized and to develop its inherent functions amidst construction under new democracy."

Article one of the labor union law says that all workers, using either brawn or brain, in all enterprises, government organs and schools in China who depend on their wage income as the sole or main source of their means of living, as well as workers who have no fixed employers, have the right to form labor unions.

The principle governing the organization of labor unions is that of democratic centralism, based on provisions of the Constitution of the All-China Federation of Labor passed by the All-China Labor Convention. Union committees shall be elected by and shall originate from the members' or representatives' general meeting. Union members have the right to remove and change at any time representatives or committee members whom they have elected in accordance with provisions of the labor union constitution. The union committees of different grades are to report to the mass of the members whom they represent or to the representatives' meeting.

According to the provisions of the law, in state-operated enterprises and cooperatives, unions shall have the right to represent the mass of workers and office employees, to participate in production control and to conclude collective agreements with the administration. In private enterprises, unions have the right to represent the mass of workers and office employees, to conduct negotiations and discussions with capital, to participate in labor-capital consultative conferences and to conclude collective agreements with capital.

The new labor union law contains 26 articles and is divided into five chapters dealing with general provisions, rights and obligations of labor unions, the organizations of labor union's basic committees, labor union funds, and supplementary provisions.

Agrarian Reform Law

CHINA'S long awaited and much needed agrarian reform law has become a reality. According to the newly promulgated agrarian reform law, "The land ownership system of feudal exploitation by the landlord class shall be abolished, and the system of peasant land ownership shall be carried into effect in order to set free the rural productive forces, develop agricultural production and pave the way for the industrialization of the new China."

In the process of carrying out land reform the law specifies that the land, draft animals, farm implements and surplus grain of the landlords, and their surplus houses in the countryside, shall be confiscated, but their other properties shall not be touched. Industry and commerce are to be protected. Industrial and commercial enterprises run by landlords, and the land and other properties used by landlords directly for the operation of industrial and commercial enterprises, shall not be confiscated. In the process of confiscating feudal land and other properties, no infringement upon industry and commerce is permitted under the new law. Land and peasant dwellings in the countryside which are owned by industrialists and merchants shall be requisitioned, but their other rural properties and lawful enterprises shall not be infringed upon.

The actual process of land distribution will see that all confiscated or requisitioned land and other means of production, with the exception of those to be nationalized as provided by the law, shall be taken over by the *hsiang* peasant associations for distribution in unified, equitable and rational manner to poor peasants with little or no land and to those who lack other means of production. Landlords shall be given an equal share so that they can rely on their own labor for their living and can reform themselves through labor, the law stipulates. During land distribution, the people's government of county level or above may set aside part of the land to be nationalized. This land then can be used for agricultural experiments or as state model farms for one county or more. Such land may be rented to peasants for cultivation until the farms are established.

In carrying out agrarian land reform "a people's court shall be set up in every county in the course of agrarian reform to insure that it is carried out. The court shall travel to different places, and try and punish, according to the law, hated despotic elements who have committed very serious crimes, whom the masses of the people demand shall be brought to justice, and all such persons who resist or violate the provisions of the agrarian reform law and decrees. Indiscriminate arrest, beating or killing of people, corporal punishment or the like is strictly forbidden."

The new law was passed at the 8th meeting of the Central People's Government Council in Peking and became effective as of June 30, the day of its promulgation. The law was divided into six sections and included 41 articles. The sections dealt with general principles, confiscating and requisitioning land, the distribution of land, the treatment of special land problems, organizations and methods for carrying out agrarian reform and an appendix.

Mao Tse-tung's Call

SPEAKING before the 8th meeting of the Central People's Government Council in Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung referred to the action of America in Korea and the Far East. He stated:

"The Chinese people have already affirmed that the affairs of the various countries throughout the world should be run by the people of the respective countries themselves, and the affairs of Asia should be run by the peoples of Asia and not by the US. The US's aggression in Asia will only arouse the extensive and resolute resistance of the peoples of Asia.

"Truman stated on January 5 this year that America would refrain from interfering in Taiwan. Now he himself proves that his statement was false and he has torn to shreds all the international agreements regarding US non-interference in the internal affairs of China. This open exposure by the US of its true imperialist face is beneficial to the people of China and the peoples of Asia.

"There is no ground at all for American intervention in the internal affairs of Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam, and other countries. The feelings of the people throughout China, as well as the broad masses of the people throughout the world, will be on the side of the subjects of aggression and most certainly not on the side of American imperialism. They will neither be bought by imperialism, nor cowed by it. Imperialism is outwardly strong but feeble within, because it has no support among the people. People throughout China and the world! Unite and prepare adequately to defeat any provocation of American imperialism."

Reaction to US Moves

THE *Peking People's Daily* published an editorial condemning American intervention in the Korean civil war as well as in Taiwan, the Philippines and Indo-China.

Commenting on America's most recent moves in the Far East, the paper said that they are "aggressive imperialist acts; brutally violating the United Nations Charter, intervening in the internal affairs of other countries and under-cutting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries.

"Truman's statement regarding Taiwan directly violates the Cairo Declaration, signed by the US, Great Britain, and China on December 1, 1943, which clearly declared that all territories stolen by Japan from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, should be restored to China."

Dealing with the US in Korea, the Peking paper stated: "For a long time the South Korean puppets have been clamoring for a 'northern ex-

pedition.' And war broke out immediately after the visit of Dulles, adviser to the US Secretary of State, to South Korea . . . This was instantly followed by the American declaration of armed intervention in South Korea and Taiwan, of increased military aid to the reactionary governments in the Philippines and Vietnam. Clearly Syngman Rhee's provocation of June 25 had the sole aim of providing the US with the pretext for a series of aggressive acts. . . .

"American aggression is already damaging peace in the Far East and casting a shadow on world peace. However, American aggression must, and can, be flung back. There is not the least reason for the Chinese people to imagine that any statement or action about Taiwan by Truman and other US robbers will stand. Taiwan was and is and will remain the lawful territory of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people will certainly continue with their efforts to liberate Taiwan and, in liberating it, they are sure to drive the US aggressors out. . . .

"Imperialist robbers always aim to expand their sphere of aggression; but the more they expand, the nearer comes their last day. This was proved by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in China and the South Sea islands and by their German counterparts in Europe and the Soviet Union. . . ."

Returning Students

CHINESE students abroad, who hitherto have been refused visas by British consulates or refused passage by American shipping lines because they lack "entry permits" now do not need any permit to return to China. This declaration was made recently by the Overseas Chinese Students Affairs Commission of the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Government Administration Council in Peking.

A statement made by the council read: "It has been reported recently by many overseas Chinese students that the British consulates in different countries or American shipping companies demand from Chinese students abroad 'entry permits' of the Chinese People's Government before signing visas to Hongkong or rendering other necessary services.

"In view of the needs of national construction, the Central People's Government invites all overseas Chinese students who are still abroad to complete their studies at an early date and return home to serve the people. All those who are anxious to return to China may board ships sailing direct to any Chinese port, and no 'entry permits' are required. The people's government will welcome them and sincerely help them."

The Week's Business

Two more banking combines were formed during the week and labor-capital consultative committees have been further developed bringing improved labor-capital relations.

* * *

PRICES in general ruled steady during the week under review from June 29 to July 5. The parity deposit unit increased slightly from JMP5,172 on June 28 to JMP5,178 on July 5, the margin of difference being 0.1 percent.

Only the price of sugar went up drastically beginning from Wednesday, June 28. The official quotation, as given by the state-operated Chemical and Industrial Raw Materials Corporation, moved up from JMP470,000 per bag on June 24 to JMP570,000 on June 29. In the curb market, it reached the peak of JMP900,000, or an increase of some 100 percent within a few days. This heavy and sudden increase in the price of sugar, while attributed to a large extent to speculation and hoarding, was basically brought about by the abnormally low quotations in Shanghai during the past three months. Wholesale prices in the local market, in many instances, had been lower than in producing areas, as the sugar quotation in Shanghai a few weeks ago was reported 30 percent lower than in Canton.

The local financial market ruled steady during the week, with all interest rates among the banking circles remaining unchanged at three to 3.9 percent per month for call loans, 2.4 percent per month for interbank loans, and 0.7 percent per month for deposits. In the foreign exchange market, quotations were revised on Monday, July 3. The TT rate for US dollars was reduced from JMP37,000 to JMP35,500, and that for pound sterling from JMP97,600 to JMP94,280. For notes, the US dollar rate came down from JMP35,200 to JMP33,700, and that for Hongkong dollars from JMP5,700 to JMP5,580.

The abolition of the local foreign exchange was announced by the Shanghai Branch of the Bank of China on July 1 in accordance with instructions received from its head office. Under the revised ruling, appointed banks, when settling foreign exchange for a client, may sell it directly to the Bank of China, and when buying foreign exchange for a client, may purchase it from the Bank of China against documents showing the approval of such transactions.

On July 1, two banking combines, each formed by 12 local commercial and native banks, officially came into being. The organization of these syndicates is calculated to enhance the public's confidence in private banks, avoid unnecessary competition among the banks, plan and carry out industrial and commercial investments systematically, and consolidate the financial strength of the different participating banks. Aside from mutual help, the member banks of each combine will earmark 10 percent of their deposits for joint investment.

During the week, three out of six special trade conferences were convened in Shanghai under the auspices of the central authorities. These included the export and import trade, production and sale of commodities, and food processing enterprises. This series of trade conferences will have far-reaching effects over the regulation of production and marketing in accordance with the readjustment of relations between public and private industrial and commercial enterprises.

Meanwhile, the organization of labor-capital consultative committees has developed, according to local press reports. The content of these consultations has also shifted from disputes to production promotion, and in many cases labor-capital relations have been greatly improved. To date, 322 such units have registered with the Labor Bureau, spread over 58 trades and including 264 factories and commercial firms.

Quotations

Following is a listing of representative commodity prices.

	June 28 JMP	July 5 JMP
Parity unit	5,172	5,178
US dollar (TT)	37,000	35,500
20's yarn	5,500,000	5,500,000
42's yarn	8,240,000	8,260,000
12-lb. cloth	245,000	240,000
Rice, 1st grade	256,000	256,000
Battleship flour	59,000	56,000
Peanut oil	475,000	485,000
Coal briquette	17,500	17,500
Kerosene, Kuokwang	103,840	120,000
Koo Pan soap	235,000	244,000

ECONOMIC

China's 5-Year Plan

CHINA'S first 5-year plan is set to begin next year. The adoption of the nation's first national economic plan was one of the main items resulting from the second meeting of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council in Peking held the last few days in June.

Included in the committee's major tasks for the second half of this year is the outlining of the five-year plan from 1951-1955, which will be an effort to restore and build up the nation's economy.

In accordance with the directive of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the committee will consolidate the unified control and direction of financial and economic affairs, balance income and expenditures and stabilize prices. It will also continue efforts towards the readjustment of industry and commerce and will convene industrial and commercial group meetings in order to solve the problems of production and marketing for both public and private enterprises. The committee also will draw up a draft 1951 budget of state revenue and expenditures.

SHANGHAI

Peace Drive Week

THE Shanghai Branch of the China Committee of the World Peace Congress marked the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China by calling for an intensification of the peace signature drive during the first week of July.

In a special publicity release, the Shanghai branch of the peace congress noted that faced with threats of imperialist aggression, more than one billion of the world's peace-loving people have formed an unprecedentedly powerful congress. The permanent committee of this congress, which met in Stockholm last March, solemnly appealed for the unconditional ban of atomic weapons and the condemnation of any party first resorting to their use as a war criminal.

Meanwhile, the Shanghai Branch of the China Committee of the World Peace Congress, after deciding to dedicate the first week of the month to the peace signature movement, has set a goal of 2,000,000 signatures.

Up to the beginning of July, 892,000 people had signed. They included: 314,058 workers; 11,460 peasants; 55,295 army members; 174,173 students; 24,131 women; 66,383 government workers and teachers, 8,660 from religious circles; 228,026 ordinary citizens and 10,689 miscellaneous.

A "safeguard world peace" mobilization meeting was scheduled during the week by the Shanghai branch of the Peace Congress. Railway workers had already initiated a peace signature campign and were urging travelers on board all trains leaving Shanghai to sign up for peace.

Support for Mao

WIDESPREAD support for Mao Tse-tung's call to unite and prepare to defeat any provocation of American imperialism was voiced by different organizations in Shanghai. Both the Shanghai General Trade Union and the Shanghai Surburban Peasants' Union emphasized the need to liberate Taiwan.

Calling on the Christians of China to oppose the aggressive actions of the US imperialists, Y. T. Wu of the Chinese YMCA stated that the Chinese people who have been hardened by a long-standing struggle will not be intimidated by the war provocations of the US imperialists.

"We call on the peace-loving Christians of the United States and of the world as a whole to take effective steps to smash the war-making of US imperialists as well as their intrigues to massacre the human race once more," he said.

Workers' Cultural Fund

THE Shanghai City Government has approved the provisional regulations for the payment and custodianship of a fund for workers' culture and education. The provisions originally were drafted by the Shanghai General Labor Union and the final form passed was reported to be the fourth draft version.

Each government, joint public and private owned or private industrial or commercial firm is to deposit a sum equivalent to 1.5 percent of the monthly payroll.

Articles of Interest:

Japanese People's Livelihood

China's experience has shown that in solving a country's economic problems, the most important prerequisite is "political liberation," states Mr. Li Hsüeh-ching, author of "The Problem of the Japanese People's Livelihood" in Volume 21, No. 22 of Shih Chieh Chih Shih (World Culture). The political liberation of the Japanese people can only be realized, he asserts, by ending the monopoly control of American imperialism over Japan and the early conclusion of an overall peace treaty in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration.

* * *

SINCE the end of the war, Mr. Li writes, the condition of the Japanese people has become steadily worse. The number of unemployed and semi-employed is almost up to 10,000,000. It is only right to be concerned over the plight of the Japanese people he says, but it is most important to discover who is responsible for their present misery and find a solution to the problem.

Turning to the immediate postwar period, the author states that at the Potsdam Conference the allied countries demanded that Japan demilitarize and democratize, and had MacArthur carried out these demands and an overall peace treaty been concluded with Japan in conformity with these demands, the condition of the Japanese people would have been much better today. MacArthur, he writes, has ignored the task entrusted to him and instead carried out the policy of American imperialism with the aim of reducing Japan to a military base and a colony of the US. Thus, declares Mr. Li, the Japanese people have become the slaves of the US.

Mr. Li proceeds to examine the field of agriculture first. His contention is that a thorough-going program of land reform would not only solve Japan's food problem, but would allow for a greatly increased rural population. American imperialism and the Japanese government, he points out, have created a market of Japanese agricultural products for American capitalists and the landlords. Further, MacArthur has exaggerated the food shortage in order to transport surplus American foodstuffs into Japan. Here Mr. Li quotes "startling" food import figures. Before the war Japan's import of foodstuffs amounted to under US$100,000,000 (including Korea and Taiwan), but for 1950 it is planned to import US$500,000,000 worth, or 45 percent of total imports. He predicts, if this policy is continued, Japanese agriculture will be ruined by American agriculture.

The writer next considers the field of industry. MacArthur, he says, declared in December 1949, that Japanese industry had been restored to the 1932-36 level. Yet, he asks, why is it that living for the Japanese people today is so difficult.

"The reason is simple," he answers. "The so-called five-year rehabilitation plan of Japanese industry is wholly founded upon the need for war preparations." These war industries are still in the hands of the Zaibatsu, he continues, but "of course the greater part of them already belong to the US." On the other hand, he points out, medium and small enterprises are in a "pitiful plight." Whereas in former war preparations the Japanese state was the greatest customer, today, he says, the chief customer is the US. However, the bulk of war supplies is being imported from the US, and is creating a production surplus for Japanese industry. It is obvious, he says, that Japanese industry is suffering from the competition of American industry.

Another important fact, says Mr. Li, is that American capitalists have either purchased or obtained control over Japanese factories, with the result that national industry is gradually being extinguished. The solution, states Mr. Li, is free trade for Japan and acccess to necessary raw materials and economic markets, but since foreign trade is in the hands of the US, Japan cannot get cheap raw materials because she has to consume US surplus raw materials. Japanese goods cannot be sold at low prices on the foreign market because exchange is fixed and exports are monopolized by American merchants. American imperialism, he affirms, is throttling Japan's foreign trade.

The Japanese foreign trade plan of 1950, says Mr. Li, provides for US imports to occupy 46.5 percent of total imports, while exports to the US are only 24 percent. Although American imperialism is also using Japanese factories to promote sales in Southeast Asia, he points out British imperialism controls twice the market the US does in that area. Therefore, he says, by relying on the US the Japanese capitalists have been losing the market of Asia.

Mr. Li explains that under present conditions China may and wants to trade with Japan. On the other hand, China, he states, cannot aid Japanese militarism to revive nor help American imperialism make war preparations in Japan. However, new China is absolutely against nationalism and for internationalism, he states, so she will render her utmost assistance to help the revolutionary undertaking of the Japanese people. The people of Asia today unanimously demand peace and oppose imperialism, he writes, and "only when imperialism is driven off will the livelihood of the people in any country take a turn for the better."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KOREA

North Koreans Gain

DESPITE American, British and Australian material and manpower aid to Syngman Rhee's shaking south, the Korean People's Army continued to gain ground in the civil war. Following Truman's announcement of American intervention in Korea, both US and British naval craft set up a blockade of the Korean coast. Australian fighter planes were added to American planes already in action on behalf of Syngman Rhee.

Taking a leaf from the American history book whereby American troops were sent to guard "investments" in Central and South American wars, Truman sent one battalion from Japan into South Korea. However, for the American people, it was fast being realized that the Korean People's Army was not going to fold up and scatter. "Awesome" American might was not the answer to a people who, after years of Japanese oppression, are bent on securing their own independent nation.

A few days after the South Korean attack on northern positions along the 38th parallel, the South Korean capital of Seoul was entered by the Korean People's Army. After entering the city, the army opened the Great West Gate and the jails, setting free a great number of political prisoners, according to an announcement from the Headquarters of the KPA. Following their entry into Seoul, units of the KPA continued to advance southwards in pursuit of fleeing enemy forces.

US Advisers Swim

ACCORDING to news agencies dispatches some American military "advisers" had to swim across the Han River. *The New York Herald Tribune* gave some details of the panicky flight of South Korean troops in the first days of fighting. Marguerite Higgins, *Tribune* correspondent, stated that the Syngman Rhee supporters fled with such haste that South Korean officers blew up a bridge over the Han River at a moment when several hundred South Korean soldiers were still crossing it. The correspondent also related that members of the American Military Mission were forced to flee leaving behind all their personal belongings, and since the bridges were blown they could organize a crossing only by threatening the demoralized South Koreans with arms.

Along with America's hasty aid to South Korea came an "official" excuse from Tokyo. According to the usual "highly placed source," South Korea only had 10 days' supply of ammunition and thus was calling on General MacArthur for emergency shipments.

On the war front, air fighting continued to take place with American planes carrying out bombings for the South Koreans. According to the Phyongyang Radio the "American airforce" has carried out action against Seoul and met with heavy counteraction. In the course of driving them off, the KPA pursuit planes shot down one American plane at Swuwun and wrecked four others grounded on the Swuwun airfield.

American planes were also reported to have bombed the North Korean capital Phyongyang. One raid was carried out by 27 bombers which dropped over 300 bombs. By the end of the first week of fighting more than 15 US planes had been reported shot down.

American Trained Troops

LONG and intensive preparations preceded the South Korean "probes" on North Korean military positions. According to Walter Sullivan of the *New York Times:* "Of all foreign troops trained by US officers, the South Koreans are the most Americanized. They wear American-style uniforms, ride American-made vehicles, carry American-made weapons. After several years of intensive drills, they even march and in many respects behave like Americans —so much so that the visitor is startled into thinking that American forces are still in occupation."

The *Times* man also reported that: "Five hundred US military advisors have desks throughout the Ministry of National Defense. They are also assigned to Korean units in the field down to battalion level." General Roberts, US commander in charge of training Syngman Rhee's troops, repeatedly boasted to American correspondents in Korea about his "success" in developing the South Korean army.

INDO-CHINA

"Embracing Destruction"

THE British weekly *New Statesman and Nation,* reporting on the French in Indo-China saw a spectacle in which the Vietminese are watching the French being embraced by destruction. According to the article, French businessmen and officials in Saigon have so little faith in victory that they run a triple currency trade with their enemies the Vietminese, by means of which the insurgents gained dollars for arms and hospital supplies.

The article claimed the Vietminese can hold the French back in territory where the French cannot make good use of their armor and air support. The Vietminese operate mainly as guerillas. An example of this was the ambushing of French relief troops near Travinh a few months ago. Although the forces of Ho Chi-Minh won no battle they were richer by an immense amount of war material captured.

According to the *New Statesman and Nation,* "From the socialist point of view the Vietminh policies are moderate and cautious." Three reforms have been undertaken by Vietminh in its territory: 1) Increased food production drive. Food is now cheaper than before and hardly an acre idle. 2) "The drive against illiteracy." In 1945 only 12 percent of the people could read and write. The Vietminh government now claims that it has nearly wiped out illiteracy, and that it is punishable by a fine. 3) "Public hygiene." Soldiers no longer eat

Even with his American backers Chiang Kai-shek and his Kuomintang government are doomed to be driven off Taiwan by the might of the Chinese people. *Cartoon by Victor Chen.*

from common rice bowls and the Vietminh government now requires each household to build an outside latrine.

Never Say Die

WHILE in Paris the French were plunged headlong into a political crisis which saw the nation leaderless, the government reiterated its intention of never abandoning Indo-China. The Minister of Overseas France, Jean Letourneau, told this to delegates to the Indo-Chinese inter-state conference in the southwest French town of Pau.

The delegates from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were told that their independence needed defending against "a danger which threatens the freedom of all citizens of the world." It was reported that experts from the three Indo-Chinese states will discuss technical problems concerning matters of common interest — communications, banking, education — arising from their new status as independent states within the French union.

The French-inspired head of Vietnam, Bao Dai was not attending the conference. However, it was revealed that the ex-Emperor was keeping in touch from his chateau on the French Riviera at Cannes.

AUSTRALIA

Fight Menzies Bill

WHILE the Menzies government hit the anti-Communist trail at home and abroad, increased opposition to the Communist-gag bill was being manifested. Students at Melbourne and Sydney universities were in the vanguard.

"Goodbye to Democracy," ran one headline in the Melbourne University paper which opposed Menzies' bill. In Sydney the University Labor Club opposed the bill, and the university journal has conducted a vigorous campaign in defense of democratic rights, following revelations that the Security Service had had a paid agent spying on university activities.

Expressing nation-wide union opposition to the Menzies' bill, the president of the Australian Congress of Trade Unions declared: "This bill is the first step toward totalitarianism. I read behind Mr. Menzies' superciliousness, the evidence of a fascist."

* * *

MEANWHILE, an alliance of three powerful organizations to fight the government bill was proposed in Sydney. A joint statement from the executive of the Seamen's Union and representatives of the Waterside Workers' Federation and the Miner's Federation said the dissolution bill was an attack on the fundamental rights of the workers, was part of preparations for a third world war and must be rejected entirely.

The plan suggested for the proposed alliance is mutual moral, financial and industrial assistance should any of the named organizations become involved in a struggle against "fascist" legislation.

MacArthur's Strategy

AUSTRALIA would play an important role in any Pacific Pact designated to meet the threat of Communist aggression, according to sources close to General MacArthur in Tokyo. MacArthur has long been in favor of a Pacific Pact, as has been suggested by Australia.

The role of Australia in "defense of the democratic way of life," the same sources revealed, would be great since it is strategically located. If all of Asia went "red," the importance of Australia could not be overemphasized. MacArthur has said in the past that the first line of defense for Australia would be Australia's bomber line. The general is believed to consider Australia just as important in any "cold war" pact—and probably more important if actual fighting spread from Korea to other areas.

Territory Concessions

ONE of Australia's more authoritative voices of big business, *Jobson's Investment Digest* went in for some frank talk on an international level recently. Under the heading "The New Government and Australia's Foreign Policy," *Jobson's* said:

"An independent foreign policy is the luxury of a great power. A small power's foreign policy in times of international crisis must consist in choosing her friends, and obtaining their goodwill. It is to be hoped that the new government will approach the problems of Australian foreign policy in this way."

Pointing to Australia's "new approach" the publication stated: "Immediate efforts should be made to interest America permanently in the defense of our north by timely concessions in spirit, and, if necessary, in territory."

THE WEST

Nazis on Move

KARL Feitenharsl, convicted Nazi, has announced that six right wing West German parties soon would merge and form a green shirted youth movement. Feitenharsl, forbidden to take part in political activities for two years, defied the police to try to stop his "Fatherland Movement" from holding rallies, and said the organization would band with other rightist splinter groups.

Outlining his party's aims, the Nazi said the youth movement formed by the six parties would wear green shirts. He stressed the point that "a national conscience must be planted into our youth."

The five leaders of the rightist groups Feitenharsl would merge with have all been involved in pro-Nazi incidents during recent months and frequently made pro-Nazi speeches.

* * *

MEANWHILE, in Frankfurt the US European Commander, General Thomas Handy, cancelled the unexpired sentences of five Germans convicted by an American Military Commission in Shanghai of working for the Japanese intelligence after Germany's surrender. The five men were sentenced in January, 1947 to terms ranging from five to ten years.

Franco's Friends

ALTHOUGH the US government has not yet taken the step to include Franco Spain in the Marshall Plan, the Chase National Bank has taken on the job of keeping that government supplied with loans.

Last month, after an hour's talk with Franco, Winthrop Aldrich, president of the bank, disclosed that so far his bank had lent Spain $30,000,000. At the time of the meeting it was generally supposed that Aldrich and Franco were discussing a new loan.

Earlier reports from Madrid disagreed with Aldrich's figure of $30,000,000. These reports said that Spain had obtained a loan of $50,000,000 from the Chase National Bank earlier this year. Last year, it was revealed, Spain secured a $25,000,000 from the bank.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the US still officially frown upon Spain it is interesting to note that when America undertook military intervention in Korea and Taiwan without resorting to the UN, the US government notified the representatives of the Atlantic Pact nations and Franco Spain. According to a long-ago arrived at decision, the UN is unable to maintain any relations with Spain. However, this did not prevent the US from ignoring some UN nations while communicating with Spain.

Bridges Loses Citizenship

WEST Coast labor leader Harry Bridges has been deprived of his American citizenship. Bridges, longtime target of the shipping magnates, was recently convicted of perjury and conspiracy for lying about his membership in the Communist Party. Sentenced to five years, he is appealing against the conviction.

From Melbourne it was reported that the Australian-born American union leader would be regarded by Australia as a stateless person. The Minister of Immigration in Melbourne said Bridges would be in the category of any migrant who must meet certain requirements in order to enter Australia.

157 Stand Fast

THE president of the University of California has recommended that 157 faculty members be dismissed for refusing to say they were not Communists. It was reported that 244 faculty members were questioned on their refusal to sign a compromise statement of employment in which they were to affirm they were not Communists.

Sixty-two were cleared, despite their refusal to sign, because they had declared verbally that they were not Communists. Eleven others said they would not sign on religious grounds and 18 others awaited further inquiry.

*Reports to the PPCC National Committee**

Mao Tse-tung's Closing Address

THIS meeting has summarized the experiences of the past period and has laid down the guiding principles of various fields of work.

This has been done by all of us jointly: by representatives of the various nationalities, democratic classes, democratic parties and groups, people's organizations and democrats of all strata meeting here.

Not only have members of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference taken part in the discussions, but also many of the personnel of the Central People's Government, People's governments, or military and administrative committees, of the various great administrative areas and the people's governments of the provinces and cities, representatives of the consultative committees of the provincial and city people's conferences of all circles, as well as many specially invited patriots.

Thus, we are able to draw together opinions from far and near, review our past work, and determine our future principles of work.

I hope we can continue to adopt this method in the future and I hope that the people's governments, or military and administrative committees, of the great administrative areas, provinces and cities will also adopt this method. At present the making of proposals is still the character of our meeting but it is virtually certain, and should be the case, that the decisions made by us at this meeting will be adopted and put into effect by the Central People's Government.

Mao Tse-tung

We have unanimously approved the report on the work of the National Committee and the various reports on the work of the Central People's Government. These are: The reports on the work of agrarian reform, on political, military, economic and financial, taxation, cultural and educational work, and the work of the people's courts. All these reports are good.

The experiences of the work during the past period are properly summarized and the principles of the work in the future are laid down in these reports.

It is because the work is being initiated and developed in every field, after the founding of our new country, that there are so many items on the agenda of this meeting. The peoples throughout the country are vigorously unfolding on every front the great struggle of the real people's revolution. It is an extremely great struggle on the military, economic, ideological and agrarian reform fronts, such as has never been seen before.

All sorts of work need to be summarized and instructions given for them in principle. That is why we have so many subjects for discussion. It is stipulated in law that we shall meet twice in every year, once with many and once with fewer subjects for discussion. We are required to do so, and we have done so, and I think we have been right in doing so, because China is a large country and her actual population is more than 475,000,000. Moreover, she is in a great historic period of the people's revolution.

Our meeting this time has had many subjects for discussion of which the central subject has been the question of reforming the old land ownership system. Everyone endorsed the report of Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-chi and the draft agrarian reform law proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and a number of useful amendments and supplements to the draft agrarian reform law were made. This is very good.

I am filled with elation and joy at the fact that hundreds of millions of China's rural population are to have the opportunity to get up off their knees and that the country will secure the basic conditions for industrialization.

The majority of China's population are peasants. The revolution was won with the help of the peasants, and the industrialization of the country must again depend on their assistance for its success. Therefore the working class should actively help the peasants to carry out the agrarian reform. The petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie should also support this reform and still more should all democratic parties and groups and people's organizations adopt the same attitude.

* * *

THE war and land reform are two tests for every Chinese and every party in the era of new democracy. Whoever stands on the side of the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. Whoever stands on the side of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism is a counter-revolutionary. Whoever stands on the side of the revolutionary people only with lip service and acts differently is revolutionary only in words. Whoever stands on the side of the people not only with words but also with deeds is a complete revolutionary.

The test of war has been in the main passed, and passed very well by all of us, and the people throughout the country are satisfied. Now that we have to pass the test of the agrarian reform, I hope we shall all pass it very well, also, as we passed the test of war. Let us have more study and more consultation, clarify our thought and march in step in a great anti-feudal united front. Then we can lead the people and help them to pass this test successfully.

When the tests of war and land reform are passed, the only remaining test—the test of socialism, of carrying out socialist reform throughout the nation will be passed easily.

When the time for nationalizing industry and socializing agriculture arrives, in the distant future, the people will never forget those who have made contributions during the revolutionary war, the revolutionary reform of the agrarian system and during the many years of economic and cultural construction that lie ahead. Their future will be bright.

This is how our country is advancing, steadily, passing through the war, through the new democratic reforms and, in the future, advancing steadily and securely into the new era of socialism, after we have a flourishing national economy and culture, after all conditions are ripe and it has been considered and endorsed by the whole nation.

I think it is necessary to make this point clear. This will enable the people to have confidence without hesitating and worrying: "One day you will need me no more, I shall have no chance, even if I wish to serve the people." No, it will not happen like that. If those who really wish to serve the people, really help the people when they still have difficulties, do good deeds and do them consistently, without breaking down halfway, then there will be no reason for the people and the people's government to reject them or refuse them the opportunity to live and work.

Internationally, we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies and all the peaceful and democratic forces throughout the world, for our great aim. There cannot be the slightest indecision or wavering on this question.

At home we must unite the various nationalities, democratic classes, democratic parties and groups, people's organizations and all patriotic democrats and consolidate the great revolutionary united front which has been built and has won prestige.

We welcome anyone who contributes to the work of consolidating this revolutionary united front, no matter who he may be,—he is correct. We oppose anyone who harms the work of consolidating this revolutionary united front—he is wrong.

To attain the objective of consolidating the revolutionary united front, we must adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism according to the Common Program. The main criterion when adopting this method is our present great basic law—the Common Program. We have adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism at this meeting. This is an excellent method, which prompts everyone of us to uphold truth and correct errors. This is the only correct method for all the revolutionary people in a people's state to carry out self-education and self-reformation.

The people's democratic dictatorship has two methods. To the enemy, it uses the method of dictatorship, namely, it does not allow

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**The second meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which took place in Peking from June 14th to June 23rd, heard a number of reports from responsible officials of the Central People's Government. On this and the following three pages will be found three of these reports. The closing address, by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is a full text, while the reports by Kuo Mo-jo and Chen-ju are summaries. All translations were made by Hsinhua.*

them to take part in political activities, compels them to obey the law of the people's government and compels them to work and to remould themselves into new people by labor. To the people it is the opposite, it uses not compulsion but the democratic method, namely, it must allow them to take part in political activities; does not compel them to do this or that but uses democratic methods, educating and persuading.

The nature of this kind of educational work is that of self-education within the ranks of the people, and criticism and self-criticism is the fundamental method of self-education. I hope that the various nationalities, democratic classes, democratic parties and groups, people's organizations and all patriotic democrats throughout the country will adopt this method.

Cultural and Educational Work in China

KUO MO-JO

I

The General Picture of the Political Study Movement

A LARGE-SCALE study movement was set going throughout the country after the Central People's Government was established. It is a movement of liberated people to educate and reeducate themselves by democratic methods of learning, and it serves as a political foundation for our general cultural and educational work. The developments and the achievements of this movement are worthy of special note. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said, in "The People's Democratic Dictatorship": "Only when there is the people's state, is it possible for the people to use democratic methods on a nation-wide and over-all scale to educate and reeducate themselves, to free themselves from the influence of reactionaries at home and abroad (this influence is at present still very great and will exist for a long time and cannot be eliminated quickly), to unlearn the bad habits and thoughts acquired from the old society and not let themselves travel on the erroneous path pointed out by the reactionaries, but to continue to advance and develop towards Socialist and Communist society." This is the essence of this wide study movement.

Kuo Mo-jo

The results of this study movement are:

1) By studying the three documents of the People's PCC, especially the Common Program, the fundamental difference between the old and the new China becomes clear to the wide masses of the people, and the whole Chinese people, especially the workers and peasants, are made more aware of the fact that they are the masters of new China. Unity between the various nationalities is greatly strengthened. Self-criticism is practised by many old-style intellectuals and government personnel engage in self-criticism of their old erroneous ideas. The fallacy of a so-called "middle road" has in the main been eradicated.

2) After critically examining the American White Paper and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the broad masses of the Chinese people have clearly recognized that the American imperialists and their lackeys are sworn enemies of the Chinese people and are deliberately provoking a new world war. They also see that the Soviet Union is the closest friend of the Chinese people and the bulwark of world peace. The movement for the defense of world peace is unfolding throughout the country. Up to the present, more than 10,000,000 persons have signed their names in the daily growing peace signatures campaign.

3) The concept that labor is the creator of civilization has been decisively established among the working people and intellectuals. Labor has become an honor and universal respect for laboring people is blossoming. Campaigns to excel in production are being developed in many factories and mines side by side with the new record movement.

4) The idea of serving the people has become prevalent among the intellectuals and the government personnel.

Our people's democratic dictatorship has been further consolidated by the ideological awakening of the broad masses of the people. Reconstruction of the state has been pushed ahead and our power to defend world peace has grown. This is a great victory on the ideological front.

The developments in the great study movement have been as follows:

Political institutes and training classes have been set up throughout the country. In universities and middle schools, political classes on the history of social development, political economy and new democracy have been instituted and political studies have also been organized among teachers. Twenty percent of Chinese university and middle school students are now members of the China New Democratic Youth League.

Political study was also developed among workers in publicly-owned enterprises and in the trade unions, immediately after the liberation of each town. Later, workers' night schools and spare-time schools for general education were set up universally. Over 500,000 workers are now receiving general and technical education at these schools. There are spare-time schools for other sections of the urban population.

Peasants are learning at winter schools, and in the winter and spring over 10,000,000 peasants received education.

According to figures of last December, there were 14,000 schools throughout the country with a total enrolment of 700,000 students.

To promote the movement, government cultural and educational institutions organized literary and artistic propaganda work, newspapers, broadcasts, exhibitions and published books and journals in large numbers.

II

Cultural and Educational Work in China

OUR legacy of culture and education from the old China was very meager—small in quantity and, in content, unable to satisfy the demands of the people. Cultural and educational work, however well done in the old liberated areas, was small in volume. Essential facts and figures on education, public health, science, the arts and publications reveal the following:

Education: According to the available incomplete figures, China has now 227 higher schools with 134,000 students; 3,690 middle schools with 1,090,000 students; 212,890 primary schools with 16,000,000 students (figures do not include political schools and political training classes).

The publicly-run schools constitute 61 percent of China's higher schools, the rest being privately-run. A considerable proportion of middle and primary schools are also privately-run.

Where agrarian reform has been completed and economic reconstruction is going ahead, our education has already surpassed in quantity the level of the old days and fundamental changes have taken place in the composition of the students. The number of schools in Manchuria, compared with before liberation, had increased by 60 percent at the end of 1949. In the Northeast and North China, the children of workers, farm laborers, poor and middle peasants and urban poor form the majority of all children attending schools.

Public health: According to figures released by the Ministry of Public Health which are incomplete (they do not include Southwest China and Inner Mongolia) there are altogether 1,285 publicly-run medical institutions in China with a total of 30,000 beds and 28,000 health workers. These medical institutions include ordinary and special hospitals and health centers. There are about 18,000 doctors in China and the number of old-style doctors far exceed the doctors with modern medical training.

Science: The China Academy of Sciences has now 14 research institutes, an astronomical station and an industrial research institute all adapted from former KMT research institutes. In addition, there are 93 natural science research institutions and a number of other scientific institutes and plants making scientific appliances in China.

The arts: China has now three state-owned film making centers in Manchuria, Peking and Shanghai, and 467 public and private cinemas, apart from 161 theaters in the 18 major cities outside Manchuria. There are also 400 dramatic companies, with 40,000 members, counting those above divisional rank in the PLA and those directed by municipal and higher governments.

Journalism: China now has 624 various newspapers of which 165 are dailies, 43 of them privately-owned. There are also 216 army papers. According to figures compiled in May, but not complete, 153 of China's dailies had a daily circulation of 2,600,000 copies. The Hsinhua News Agency has a network of seven major branches in all regions, three overseas branches and 43 smaller branches. There are also 83 publicly and privately-owned broadcasting stations operating in China.

Publications: The state-operated New China Bookstore has now 887 branches and 30 printing shops with about one-fourth of China's total printing capacity.

Since its formation, the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs of the Government Administration Council has carried on the work of taking over and reorganizing cultural and education institutions and of restoring, reforming and developing those institutions with emphasis on the important ones. To summarize a few important points:

Since the All-China Educational Workers' Conference in December last year, 13 short-term middle schools of an experimental nature for workers and peasants have been opened throughout the country. A large number of these schools have also been set up in the army and public organizations. More such schools will be opened during the latter part of this year.

In the meantime, more spare-time schools and technical classes will be set up for workers in industrial centers.

Education for the peasants mainly takes the form of winter schools in which the peasants study during the slack winter months. Many have grown into schools or study classes which are now open all the year round.

Progress has been made toward reforming higher education. The Chinese People's University has been founded to train government cadres, workers and students for construction work. Reforms have been introduced in the curricular and teaching methods of the higher educational institutions. These schools are beginning to open their gates to working class and peasant government cadres, and to young workers and peasants.

In 1950 the Ministry of Culture of the Central People's Government plans to make 26 feature films, 17 documentary films, 48 newsreels and one color film and to dub 40 Soviet films with Chinese sound tracks. Six billion dollars (people's currency) and 220,000 Hongkong dollars were loaned to private film companies during the first half of 1950. A film company jointly run by the state and private enterprise is being set up.

Cinema projection units will be increased from the present 100 to 700. There will be 20 mobile units in every province, apart from those catering for factories, army groups and public institutions.

The old-style artists of China are being reeducated. We work closely with them, winning them over to undertake the reform of China's old drama, story telling and other folk arts. Two thousands such artists have taken part in two training classes. This reform movement has become popular among the artists.

A national journalists' conference was called by the Press Administration in April. As a result of this meeting, the People's Daily in Peking and other papers have gained still more prestige among their readers, by establishing closer ties with the masses, developing criticism and self-criticism and improving their publicity of economic reconstruction.

In the first half of 1950, an international broadcasting station and nine new broadcasting stations were set up, a further six have been taken over and five are being built.

Readjustment will be made this autumn between the state-owned and private publishing trade at a national publishers' meeting to be called by the Publications Administration.

To help in promoting cultural intercourse among the fraternal nationalities in China, we have already instituted radio programs in the Tibetan and Uighur languages and are planning to start broadcasts soon in Mongolian. Papers have been published in Mongolian, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean. We have also set up a Sinkiang college and a nationalities college in Lanchow. Two visiting groups are being organized by the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs and the Commission of Nationalities Affairs of the Central People's Government to visit and to investigate cultural conditions among the fraternal nationalities in the Northwest and the Southwest.

III

Some Points To Be Observed in Our Educational Policy

FIRST, great care must be taken in reforming our educational system. As China is transformed from a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country to a new democratic state, fundamental changes will occur in culture and education. This means that the old educational system must give way to a new one. Chairman Mao Tse-tung has rightly said that we must "carry out systematically and carefully the work of reforming education in the old schools and old-style cultural work in society and win over all patriotic intellectuals to the service of the people. On this question, procrastination and unwillingness to carry out reforms is incorrect, but rashness or attempts to carry through reforms crudely is also incorrect." The reform of the old educational system is a long and difficult task. In tackling it we must join forces with all patriotic intellectuals.

Second, as pointed out in the Common Program, in our education, theory and practice must go hand in hand. The quality of our education must be raised while at the same time it is thrown open to the masses. Our scientific research must serve the needs of economic, political and cultural reconstruction and the national defense of our country. Today, reconstruction work is forging ahead. This demands many specialists. Therefore, we must give due attention to the work of specialization as well as calling on the greatest number of intellectuals to popularize education.

Third, we must take both public and private cultural and educational establishments into account and coordinate them. Help is to be given to private educational and cultural institutions so that they can overcome their financial difficulties. They will be helped, too, to reform themselves and develop on progressive lines.

Report on the People's Court

SHEN CHUN-JU

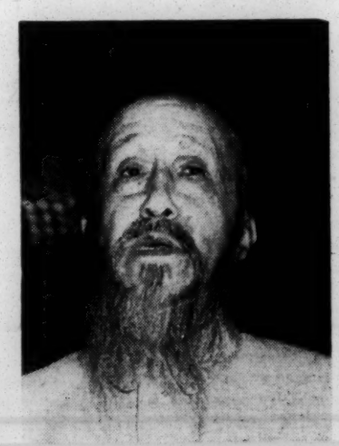
President of the Supreme People's Court of the Central People's Government

THE Supreme People's Court of the Central People's Government was established last November. Before that people's courts in the liberated areas, including Manchuria, had accumulated valuable experience and developed a style of operation suited to the needs of the people. This provided us with the basis for our judicial work throughout the country after liberation.

The principle behind the organizational and the ideological structure of the people's court is Article 17 of the Common Program, which states that "all laws, decrees and judicial systems of the Kuomintang reactionary government which oppress the people shall be abolished. Laws and decrees protecting the people shall be enacted and the people's judicial system shall be established."

In our work of establishing people's courts, we have first drawn on the experiences of the old liberated areas accumulated during the past 20 years. We have learned from the experiences of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. We have not only smashed the Kuomintang anti-popular judicial structure but also carried on a determined fight against the old anti-popular judicial ideas.

We have abolished the judicial system of the old courts which oppressed and mocked the people, and have instituted a system relying on the people and closely connected with them. We have increased the facilities for the people by bringing the courts to the people. The courts now face the masses and serve the interests of the masses. And the procedure of law suits is being simplified, the courts have set up a number of offices to answer people's inquiries and help them with their plaints.



Shen Chun-ju

More recently, branches of the Supreme People's Court have been set up in the Northeast and Northwest. Similar branches will also be set up in East China, Central-South China and Southwest China. These are the highest judicial bodies in their respective areas.

The number of law suits, both criminal and civil, in the people's courts since liberation is considerable. Unsettled disputes arising from the vices of feudalism and the more than 20 years of the Kuomintang misrule have come to the surface. This is seen in the great number of housing and marriage disputes in various places. The people's courts at all levels have now adopted the clearing up of all these accumulated laws suits as their most urgent task.

* * *

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung has pointed out clearly in "The People's Democratic Dictatorship" that "Our present task is to strengthen the people's state apparatus which refers mainly to the people's army, people's police and people's court, for national defense and protection of the people's interests." Article 7 of the Common Program also says: "The People's Republic of China shall suppress all counter-revolutionary activities, severely punish all Kuomintang counter-revolutionary war criminals and other leading, incorrigible counter-revolutionary elements who collaborate with imperialism, commit treason against the fatherland and oppose the cause of people's democracy."

The main tasks of the people's courts are:

1) Resolutely, sternly, and in good time suppress all counter-revolutionary activities which undermine agrarian reform, production and the people's democratic reconstruction and suppress the resistance of

reactionary classes. Protect the gains of land reform, production, reconstruction and democratic order. In dealing with the counter-revolutionary elements the policy of the People's Court is to combine suppression with leniency as Chairman Mao Tse-tung has laid down.

In the areas where land reform is being carried out, the People's Court shall protect the lawful struggles of the peasant masses, suppress the activities of unlawful landlords to undermine and resist the agrarian reform, consolidate social order in the course of agrarian reform and help to ensure its success.

2) The people's courts will readjust the relations among the people by carrying out their work conscientiously to help consolidate unity among them. Public and private relations and labor-capital relations will be adjusted in accordance with the principle of taking into account both public and private interests and of benefiting both labor and capital.

The courts protect the rights and obligations of the people, consolidate the family and at the same time protect the freedom of marriage as laid down in the new Marriage Law. A determined struggle will be carried out against unlawful elements who undermine the revolutionary order and production, and suitable penalties will be imposed on them. In punishing the criminal elements, the principle is to combine punishment with education. This is an important political task of the people's courts.

We are using a variety of means to explain the laws to the people, including broadcast talks, articles in the press and simple stories and illustrations.

The Supreme People's Court has set up a supervisory office and a records office for the purpose of summarizing and studying experiences and directing the work of the people's courts at all levels throughout the country. Two inspection groups have been sent out by the Supreme People's Court, the People's Procurator General's Office, and the Commission of Legal Affairs to Mukden, Kirin, Sungkiang, Dairen and Port Arthur, Tientsin, Tangshan and Tsanghsien and other places. A national judicial conference will be held in the near future to develop our work still further.

Kuo Mo-jo is one of China's most famous writers and anthropologists. He is president of both the All China Federation of Literature and Arts Workers and the Academy of Science, in addition to serving as chairman of the Committee on Cultural and Educational Affairs of the Central People's Government, in which capacity he delivered this report.

Shen Chun-ju, a leader of the Democratic League, is well-known as one of the "Seven Gentlemen" of Shanghai who in the years prior to the Sino-Japanese war actively demanded resistance to Japanese aggression and were imprisoned by the Kuomintang for their activities. Since October 1949 he has been President of the Supreme Court of the Central People's Government and also serves on the Political and Legal Affairs Commission and the Legal System Commission.

Background of Civil War in Korea

(Continued from Page 95)

country. On Saturday they had met Mr. John Galliard, (of the UN Commission) on the 38th parallel."

On June 18 the North Korean Fatherland Front Central Committee called for a nation-wide struggle for the peaceful unification of the homeland through country-wide elections and for the release of the envoys arrested by the South Korean authorities. The Committee called for the intensification of the struggle against the "treacherous Syngman Rhee clique," declaring that Rhee and his followers in South Korea were trying to "foment a fratricidal war directed against the peaceful unification of the country."

Events began to move rapidly. The peace movement took on alarming proportions. Disaffection was reported spreading throughout South Korea. On June 22 merchants in Seoul closed their stores, and held demonstrations in protest against a scheme of Rhee's to obtain funds for his troops by auctioning off so called "puppet" property which in reality belonged to the people.

Meanwhile, on June 18, US foreign "expert" John Foster Dulles, a long time collaborator with international bankers and cartelists, who is now a special adviser to the State Department, told the South Korean assembly that South Korea would never be alone so long as it continued to play a "worthy part" in the fight for human freedom.

During his stay in South Korea he also took time to visit the 38th parallel to inspect Rhee's forces which by that time had been reinforced to such an extent that five of the South's total of eight infantry divisions were concentrated on the border.

* * *

IN view of the events leading up to the actual outbreak of hostilities, the only reasonable and logical conclusion one can draw is that the shooting war was merely the last step taken by a frantic Syngman Rhee. Beset by economic chaos, plagued by internal disaffection, facing a hostile assembly following his defeat at the polls and, finally, confronted by a popular peace appeal from the North to which he had no answer, Rhee plunged his country into civil war in a last desperate gamble.

The fact must not be overlooked that Rhee, no matter how desperate, would not have embarked upon this adventure unless he had a definite commitment for US support if needed. Likewise, the role of the American advisers, who "lived and fought" with the South Korean troops, cannot be overlooked. The US must have been aware of Rhee's plans for launching the attack. What they probably were not aware of was the inherent weaknesses of Rhee's army which has resulted in its quick rout.

The record shows clearly who wanted war, who preached war, who prepared for war.

Thus, at dawn on June 25 the American - trained, American - equipped, American-advised South Korean Army, following a two-day preparatory artillery barrage, launched a general offensive northwards across the 38th parallel. During the first hours of the surprise attack the South Korean forces penetrated to a depth of one to two kilometers. However, by 3:00 p.m. of that same day North Korean forces had rallied their defenses, stalled the invaders and gone on the offensive, pushing the South Korean troops back across the 38th parallel and reaching points 10 to 15 kilometers south of the border.

This sudden turn of events has shown the full extent to which the rot of corruption, inefficiency and repression which have characterized Rhee's regime has eaten through the whole fabric of the South Korea administration. As might have been expected, this "unexpected" development of the military situation found Rhee completely at his wits' end. Frantically he telephoned General MacArthur, pleading for aid. Two days later, as American planes and naval ships went into action in support of his fast disintegrating military machine, Syngman Rhee abandoned his capital to the advancing People's Army, which was welcomed by cheering crowds who lined the roads waving flags and showering the troops with flowers.

Truman is now sending American troops to South Korea, thus clearly revealing who has all along been the real power behind the throne. Rhee, deserted by the people, is at last completely unmasked before the world as an American puppet who depends upon United States arms to stay in office. However, as history has shown, no regime can exist once it has been repudiated by the people. American arms may slow the course of events, but they cannot stem the tide.

— *TAO WEI-LIEN*

The Review's English Lesson CXXXVIII

Nouns — Plural Number

THIS week, we shall continue our discussion of the many ways in which the plural number of nouns are formed.

Common nouns ending in "y" preceded by a consonant form their plural by changing "y" to "i" and adding "es:" army, armies; story, stories; country, countries. But if the "y" is preceded by a vowel, "s" is simply added: boy, boys; monkey, monkeys.

Some nouns ending in "f" or "fe" change the "f" or "fe" to "v" and add "es:" leaf, leaves; self, selves; life, lives. But many nouns of this type simply add "s:" chief, chiefs; belief, beliefs; roof, roofs.

Several nouns form their plural by a change of vowel within the word: man, men; foot, feet; goose, geese; tooth, teeth.

A few nouns form their plural by adding "en:" ox, oxen; child, children.

Nouns adopted from foreign languages are troublesome. A few of these have kept their original plural forms, while others are made plural in a more or less English manner. Examples of this type of noun are: beau, beaux (French plural form), or beaus; formula, formulae (Latin plural form), formulas. Some, such as datum, data, have kept their original plural form, which is the only one accepted as correct. In recent years, plurals of many nouns borrowed from foreign languages have lost their foreign plurals in favor of the English form. An example of this is formula; usually today, the plural is written formulas, rather than formulae. The proper use of these plurals must be learned from observation of current practice.

The rule for plurals differs in the case of various compound nouns. Some of these add an "s" at the end; some pluralize the first word, while others pluralize both words. Examples: bookcase, bookcases; son-in-law, sons-in-law; manservant, menservants.

A small group of nouns give trouble. These are: cupful, spoonful, mouthful, handful, armful. The plural of these nouns is formed simply by adding "s."

Proper names usually form their plural by adding "s" or "es." Example: In the group of students were two Ruths, three Marys, and two Silases.

Letters, figures, signs and words regarded merely as words form their plural by adding 's. Examples: Mind your p's and q's. I will not accept any if's, and's or but's.

A few nouns have two forms of the plural, but usually the meaning is different. Examples: brother, brothers (relatives), brethren (members of the same organization); cloth, cloths (pieces of cloth), clothes (garments).

In addition to the above usages, there are other special customs regarding number. In considering this whole question of the formation and use of noun plurals, it is well to bear in mind that accepted usage provides the rule, rather than meaning alone.

A few nouns have the same form in both singular and plural. Examples: Chinese, Japanese, deer, sheep, trout, cod, salmon, heathen.

Some nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning. Examples: measles, mumps, news, mathematics. The **news** is good.

Some nouns are used in the plural only. Examples: clothes, proceeds, scissors, thanks, tongs, tweezers, trousers. His **clothes** were dirty and his **trousers** were torn.

Nouns that are sometimes singular and sometimes plural are: alms, athletics, means, goods, pains, politics.

For collective nouns, the general rule is that they are singular when they refer to a group as a unit, but plural when they indicate individual members of the group. Examples: The committee gave its report. The committee were not all of the same opinion. In this respect, as in many others, English and American usage differs. For example, in American usage, the noun "government" is usually considered as a singular noun, while the English use it as a plural.

Following are some nouns which might give trouble, together with examples of the correct plural forms:

Alley: There are many narrow **alleys** in Hongkew.

Analysis: His analysis was correct, but the other **analyses** were wrong.

Century: China's history goes back forty **centuries.**

Class: Modern industrial society is **divided** into two main **classes,** the proletariat **and the** bourgeoisie.

Crisis: Economic **crises** in capitalist society are becoming more severe.

Index: The **indices** of industrial production have shown an upturn.

Phenomenon: Action must be guided by objective **phenomena,** not by wishful thinking.

Stratum: China exhibits a great many different types of geological **strata.**

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